COLLECTIONS OF Acute Diseases,

The Fourth PART.

It contains all that the Learn'd and Experienc'd Dr. *Sydenham* has Written of *Agues*, of a *Pleurisie*, of a *Bastard Peripneumonia*, of a *Quinsey*, and of the *Cholera Morbus*.

And all that the Famous Dr. *Willis* has Written of a *Peripneumonia*.

LONDON,

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ERRATA.

PAge 26. line 14. for Chichory read Succory, p.44. l.17. for ſteve r. ſleeve, p. 54. l. 6. for clolely r. cloſely, p. 76. l. 4. after ſufficient r. quantity, p. 77. l. 27. for Lombatives r. Lambatives.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Fifth and Laſt PART will be ſhortly Publiſhed.

COLLECTIONS OF Acute Diseases.

PART IV.

CHAP. I.

Of the Agues *of the Year* 1661, 62, 63, 64.

IN the first place that we may make at least some guess about the Nature and Genius of Agues, it's to be noted that these three Seasons ought to be considered in the fits. 1. The time of Shaking. 2. Of Ebullition. 3. Of Despumation. As to the Shaking, (to speak briefly of these things) I think it arises hence: Because the febrile matter not as yet turgent, was after a sort assimilated by the mass of Blood; and being at length not only useless, but become an

Enemy to Nature, does in a manner exagitate and provoke it; whence it comes to paſs that being ſtirr'd up by a certain natural ſenſe, and as it were endeavouring to eſcape, it raiſes a ſhivering and ſhaking in the Body, a true witneſs of its averſion; juſt as purging Potions taken by ſqueamiſh Perſons, or Poiſons taken unawares, uſe preſently to cauſe a ſhivering, and other Symptoms of that nature. Nature therefore being irritated in this manner (that I may now come to the time of Ebullition) that ſhe may the more eaſily keep this Enemy from her Throat, falls upon Fermentation, namely, the uſual Engine which 'tis accuſtom'd to make uſe of in Fevers, and ſome other acute Diſeaſes, when it endeavours to free the Blood from inteſtine Enemies: For the disjoyn'd parts of this peccant Matter, which were equally mixt with the Blood, do by the benefit of this Effervescence, begin in ſome ſort to be gather'd together, and ſo may the more eaſily be wrought upon, ſo as to become fit for Deſpumation. And truly that this may be, ſeems very probable on this account; becauſe they which die of Agues, if they die in the Fit, go off at firſt with the Shaking; for if they reach the hot Fit, they eſcape, at leaſt for that time: And the Patient is worſt at the time of Shaking and Ebullition, which being over, Deſpumation follows, and then all the Symptoms firſt abate, and at length wholly ceaſe. By the name of Deſpumation I would have nothing elſe underſtood, than the expulſion or ſeparation of the febrile matter, now brought under, and as it were conquer'd; and what is ſeparated has the nature

nature partly of Yeaſt, and partly of Lees, as we may obſerve in other Liquors.

Theſe things being premiſed, let us conſider how it comes to paſs that the Fit returns, ſeeing that the Patient at preſent ſeems to be in a good condition: Truly the Febrile matter is not yet wholly gone, but as young Bees grow up leaſurely at ſet times, ſo this latent matter, according to the nature of the Fits, ſhews it ſelf again, and creates Nature a new trouble, running over the ſame courſe, which we have ſhewed before. But now if any one ſhould ask me the reaſon why the hidden *Fomes*, being not ſufficiently ſubdued by the foregoing Efferveſcence, and therefore not expell'd with the reſt of the peccant matter, and ſo about to occaſion new troubles, ſhould not proceed alike in all Agues (for ſometimes it requires one day, ſometimes three before it comes to maturity, and makes a new Fit;) I ſay, if any one ſhould trouble me about this thing, I would plainly confeſs I knew not. Nor indeed has any other, that I know of, done ſo conſiderably in this matter, that he may be reckoned to have ſufficiently explicated this hidden work of Nature. I do not covet the name of a Philoſopher, and I admoniſh thoſe that think they have deſerv'd that Title, and perchance think me blameable on this account, becauſe I have not endeavoured to dive into the Secrets of Nature, to try their Faculties in other Works of Nature, which are every where to be ſeen, before they cenſure others: For I would willingly know why a Horſe comes to his perfection in the ſpace of Seven Years, and a Man at Twenty One? Why

among Plants, some flower in *May*, and some in *June*; to say nothing of many other things. And if the most learn'd Men are not asham'd to confess openly their Ignorance of these things, I don't see why I should be blam'd, if I forbear reasoning about a thing fully as difficult, and perhaps altogether inexplicable. Truly I am perswaded that the Progress of Nature is as regular and certain in this case, as in any other. For the matter of a Quartern and Tertian Ague is as subject to Natures Laws, and is govern'd by them, as well as any other Bodies whatever.

All Agues in general begin with a shivering and shaking, to which Heat presently succeeds, and then Sweat; the Patient most commonly vomits both in the cold and hot Fit, is very sick, dry and thirsty, and his Tongue is dry, and the like; all which Symptoms go off by degrees as the Sweat comes on; and when 'tis very plentiful, the Fit seems to be at an end; and he that was just now sick, seems to be very well, until the Fit returns at its wonted time; namely, a Quotidian once every natural day, a Tertian every other day, a Quartern every third day, reckoning from the beginning of one Fit to the beginning of the next; tho' often the two last are doubled, so that a Tertian invades daily; The Quartern for two whole days, the third being free from a Fit; and sometimes also it comes for three days together, when 'tis a triple Quartern, the Ague taking its Name from the shape it first assum'd; which doubling of the Fits, sometime proceeds from the excess and too great activity of the febrile matter; in which case the adventitious Fit comes

comes before the first, sometimes also from the loss of Strength, the Patient being much infeebled, and the vigour of the Fit broken, either by cooling too much, or by evacuations above measure: In this case the adventitious Fit follows the first, and does not last so long. In the former instance, the turgency or fury of the matter does not wait for the return of the slow period due to it, and finishes its Despumation somewhat sooner: In the later the Blood being not vigorous enough to put off the Febrile matter at once, presently substitutes another afresh, whereby it may expel the Relicks of it. And perhaps from these two Causes opposing one another, depends as well the Anticipation of the Fits, as the slow access of them, in an ordinary and regular Ague; of which either frequently happens in Agues that run through all the Night and Day either by coming before the usual time of the Fit, or after it.

Of Agues some belong to the Spring, and others to the Autumn; for though some come betwixt these two Seasons, yet because they are not so frequent, they may be reduc'd to the two former (to those namely which they are neareſt:) I shall therefore comprehend them under these two kinds. The Seasons to which they are for the most part to be particularly referr'd, are the Months of *January* and *August*; tho sometimes they come sooner, and sometimes later, as there is a greater or lesser disposition in the Air to produce them, and by consequence they are more or less Epidemical: Of which we have a clear Instance in the Agues of the Year 1661. at

which time I remember, there was a Woman my Neighbour, that had the firſt Fit of a Quartern on St. *John*'s day, and many others were taken very early with Agues about that time, which afterwards were very Epidemical; which is an Argument, that there was a great diſpoſition of the Air at that time to thoſe Diſeaſes, and moreover they were more numerous as the year increas'd.

And indeed this diſtinction of Agues is ſo neceſſary, that unleſs in our practice we take notice carefully of it, we can neither make our prognoſtick aright, how long they will laſt, nor keep our Patient's Bodies under a right Regimen, with reſpect to the different nature both of the Seaſons and Agues. It is true indeed, the Agues of each Seaſon have their Nature not altogether unlike, whether you conſider the manner of their firſt coming, which firſt begins with ſhivering, by and by burſts out into Heat, and at laſt ends in a Sweat: Or the difference of their Types, in reſpect whereof there are ſome Tertians both Spring and Fall; yet I do not doubt but they are very different in their nature or Eſſence.

And that I may ſpeak firſt of Vernal Agues, they are all either Quotidians or Tertians, and they come either ſooner or later, according to the various diſpoſition of the Seaſon; for in the Winter time the Spirits are concentrated, and in their receſs gather Strength to themſelves, which being now brisk, the heat of the approaching Sun draws out, and being mixt with the viſcid humours, (yet they are not ſo viſcid as thoſe the heat of the foregoing Autumn has boyl'd and roſted

roſted) which Nature, during Winter, had gather'd in the Maſs of Blood, while they endeavour to fly away, are as it were intangled, and ſo cauſe the vernal Ebullition. After the very ſame manner as Veſſels full of Beer, and ſet long in a cold Sellar, if they be ſet near the Fire, preſently begin to work, and the Liquor is apt to fly. The Blood being in this manner affected, endeavours the purging of it ſelf, and by the help of Volatil Spirits does the buſineſs ſoon enough; unleſs it chance to be too full of viſcid Juices, which may hinder the Fermentation begun; and tho this happen, yet the vernal Effervescence is ſeldom continual and conſtant, but is uſually parted into ſeveral Fits: For the Blood being now turgid with theſe rich Spirits, Nature falls to her Work, as it were in haſt, and makes a Secretion of ſome parts by particular Paroxiſms, after the manner of perfect Solution, before ſhe finiſhes univerſal Separation. And this ſeems no improper reaſon, why in Spring time, (eſpecially that part of it which is neareſt Summer) we meet with few continual Fevers, unleſs the Conſtitution chance to be Epidemic: For the Fermentations that then ariſe, are either quickly laid, or haſten to an intermiſſion. Or laſtly, the parts of the Humours being more prone to Separation, are too haſtily, and with ſome violence tranſlated to another place, from whence preſently Quinſeys, Peripneumonies, Pluriſies, and Diſeaſes of that kind do proceed, ſhewing their heads eſpecially at the latter end of Spring.

I have taken notice that vernal Agues have

been seldom lasting, and always beneficial; so that the oldest Man, or any weak Person can scarce be kill'd, even by the over-officiousness and destructive nicety of the most unskilful, if he be but honest. Yet I have seen Vernal Tertians protracted to the time in which Autumnal Agues use to invade, by reason of bleeding and purging unduly us'd, together with a Regimen disagreeable to the Disease; but that Season being very contrary to the nature of it, presently extinguishes it; the Patient in the mean while being almost ruined by the frequent doublings of the Fits, and the longer duration of them, so that he seems to be in a great deal of danger; yet so far as I have seen, he has always recover'd; neither could I ever perceive those grievous Symptoms in those that recover of this Disease, which follow long Autumnal Agues, as shall be mention'd by and by; I mean, a deadly inflammation of the Almonds of the Ears, an hard Belly, hydropical Swellings, and the like. But I have more than once observ'd, that when the sick have been extreamly weakned by the length of the Disease, and doublings of the fits, together with mischievous Evacuations repeated, they have fallen into a Mania, when they first began to recover, which gradually went off as their strength increas'd.

But Autumnal Agues are very different; for first, a Tertian, tho' it sometimes soon goes off, and is not accompanied with more Symptoms than Vernal Tertians us'd to be, in those years it is not Epidemical, and ceases sound People; yet when 'tis Epidemical, and falls on those that are

in Years, and of an ill habit of Body; it is dangerous, and tyrannizes two or three months, and perchance till the beginning of the following Spring. But Quarterns are much more dangerous and obstinate, than those we treated last of; for when they seize ancient People, they sometimes kill them, after they have endured a few Fits, in which case the Patient most commonly dies in the cold Fit: But if the Patient be not very old, there is not that danger of his being dispatch'd at first, yet he will hardly recover till the next year, and that time approaches, wherein he was first seized; and sometimes also it leaves some dreadful mark behind it, which can't be obliterated by any thing but Death alone. A Quartern sometimes varies its Type, and occasions many Symptoms: For instance, the Scurvy, a hard Belly, the Dropsie and the like. But younger People are able to bear this Disease, and sometimes get rid of it about the Winter Solstice, yet it holds them most commonly till the approach of the Vernal Equinox, and sometimes till the next Autumn, when they have been blooded and purg'd. I have seen Infants bear up to Admiration for the space of six Months, and have also recover'd.

'Tis here to be noted, That of what Age or Temperament soever he be that is seized with a Quartern, if ever he had it before, tho it be long ago, it will not last long upon him the second time, but will go off of its own accord after a few Fits; which is worth notice.

As to the Cure of Vernal Agues, though I always thought they were to be left to themselves

ſelves without doing any thing; becauſe I never knew any one die of them: And on the contrary, that thoſe that endeavoured to cure them, eſpecially by Evacuations, did only make them more obſtinate and laſting. Yet if the ſick importunately deſire the aſſiſtance of a Phyſician, they may be ſucceſsfully treated by various methods, as I have frequently obſerv'd.

Sometimes a Vomit given ſeaſonably, ſo that it might have done working before the Fit, has ſucceeded well; eſpecially if a moderate Doſe of Diacodium, or of any other Narcotic, has been given after the Operation of it, juſt before the Fit comes.

Sometimes Health is reſtored by Diaphoreticks, which promote the Sweat coming at the end of the Fit, the Patient being well cover'd with Cloaths, which is to be continued as long as he can bear it: And this does the buſineſs often in Spring Agues, eſpecially in Quotidians; for the Humours being not very thick at this time, the Diſeaſe goes quite off, which otherwiſe would return again; but this never happens in Autumn. I have ſometimes cur'd Tertians, by Clyſters given three or four days of the well days.

But if by reaſon of bleeding too freely us'd, (to which the Seaſon of the year eaſily inclines the unwary) or through the foregoing weakneſs of the Patient, the Spirits that ſhould ſuddenly betake themſelves to Deſpumation, are ſomewhat impoveriſhed, ſo that they can't well perform it, it may chance that theſe Vernal Agues, notwithſtanding all that can be done, may vie

in

in length with the Autumnal, tho they are not wont to laſt ſo long; for either they go off of themſelves, or are eaſily cur'd with gentle Remedies. But Autumnal Agues are not ſo eaſily removed, and therefore I ſhall ſay ſomething of them: If the Autumnal Conſtitution be Epidemical, they us'd to invade about *June*; if not, they tarry til *Auguſt*, and the beginning of *September*; but they rarely occur in the Months next following.

When a great many of them invade together, you may obſerve that they come for the moſt part in the ſame day, and at the ſame hour of the day; the Fits coming ſometimes ſooner, ſometimes later in the ſame way and manner, unleſs it chance that that order by perverted, or chang'd by Medicines that have a faculty of haſtning or retarding them in ſome Bodies.

We muſt take notice that 'tis difficult at the beginning of Agues (eſpecially of thoſe that are Epidemical in the Autumn) to diſtinguiſh rightly the Type, in the firſt days of their Invaſion, for they are at firſt accompanied with a continual Fever; neither is it eaſie for ſome time afterwards, (unleſs you diligently obſerve) to perceive any thing more than a kind of remiſſion of the Diſeaſe, but by degrees it ends in a perfect intermiſſion and type exactly agreeable to the Seaſon of the year.

In reſpect of their Types, they are either Tertians or Quarterns; and it may be well ſaid of Quarterns, that they are the genuine Offspring of Autumn. Indeed they are ſo allied to one another, that they often change from one

to

to the other, and ſometimes preſently again as they were. But Vernal Tertians never aſſume the ſhape of Quarterns, for they are as different as poſſibly can be imagined. Moreover I never obſerv'd a Quotidian in this Seaſon, unleſs any one will have a double Tertian, or a treble Quartern in acurate ſpeaking ſo call'd.

I ſuppoſe theſe Agues take their riſe for the moſt part in the manner we ſhall now briefly mention, *viz.* according to the progreſs of the year, the Blood is proportionably exalted, (juſt as Vegetables by their growth and decay ſhew the courſe of the year) till it comes to its height and utmoſt vigour; and then again keeping pace with the declining Seaſon of the year, it declines alſo, and more eſpecially when puſh'd down by ſome accidental Cauſe, as by immoderate loſs of Blood, by taking cold, by crude and excrementitious Meats, by the unſeaſonable uſe of bathing, and the like. And when the Blood is in this ebbing ſtate, it eaſily receives every morbifick impreſſion, that any Conſtitution of the Air will make upon it, which is Epidemical at this time for Agues, and the Ebullition preſently begun tends hither; which ſeizing the Blood ſometimes very degenerate, the Fever ariſing from thence, uſes to be untoward, and full of malignant and dreadful Symptoms; however this comes to paſs, the Blood being ſpoil'd of great part of its Spirits, and much burnt by the foregoing Summer, performs its Ebullition but by ſlow Motions, and requires a very long Period for its Deſpumation.

Now

Now that it may manifestly appear how difficultly these Agues admit a Cure, (I mean Autumnal) we must consider in this place, that the difference between them and continual Fevers in this Season consists especially in this, That continual Fevers constantly carry on the Effervescence in one and the same order, when once 'tis begun, and Agues perform the same at several turns and divers times: In the mean time Fermentation is perform'd in both by Nature's Guidance in the space of 336 hours, or thereabouts: For the mass of Blood in an Humane Body is not usually purg'd sooner or later than so, if you leave the business to Nature; just as Cyder, Wine and Beer, have each of them their peculiar Period wherein they are depurated: And tho in Agues the Blood sometimes (as it happens in a Quartern) endeavours its Despumation in the space of six months, and at length perfects it; yet if you calculate right, there is not more time spent in performing it, than what naturally uses to be spent in continual Fevers; for fourteen times 24 hours, or fourteen natural days, make 336 hours, allowing namely five hours and an half to every Fit of a Quartern, you will have in a Quartern the value of 14 days, that is, 336 hours: Now if any one should say a Quartern, for example, (for the like account is to be understood of other Agues) sometimes runs out beyond the space of six Months before it finishes its Period; I answer, That the same thing is usually seen in continual Fevers of this Constitution, which are often protracted beyond fourteen days; and in either case, if you have a care that the Effervescence (especially

cially towards the end of Fevers) go on well and in good order, and be kept up brisk, Deſpumation will be finiſhed within the ſpace of the time aforeſaid, that is, in fourteen days, or 336 hours; but if at that time, that is, towards the declination of the Fever, you unſeaſonably hinder the Effervescence, either by Medicines that cool the Fermentation, or by uſe of Clyſters, and give a check to it, no wonder if they laſt long, becauſe the order of Nature is diſturb'd; for by this means the Tone of the Blood is in a manner relaxed, ſo that it can't betake it ſelf to Deſpumation with effect; yea, and ſometimes in weak and ſpent Bodies the ſame happens ſpontaneouſly, unleſs you aſſiſt Nature languiſhing in them by the help of Cordials, that it may be ſufficient for the Deſpumation of the Blood.

But 'tis to be noted here, that thoſe things which we have deliver'd above concerning the ſpace and continuation of the Fermentation, are only to be underſtood of thoſe Fevers that have arriv'd at a ſetled ſtate and habit: For I know very well that there are ſome Fevers both continual and intermittent, which are of a tranſient and uncertain nature, and do not reach the deſtin'd period in their Effervescencies: Of this kind are thoſe that ſometimes take their riſe from ſome ſmall Error in the ſix Nonnaturals, as they are term'd; as from a diſorder in eating and drinking, or of the Air, and the like; they that are ſeized with theſe Diſeaſes often ſoon recover; and the ſame ſometimes happens in young Men, whoſe Blood is pure, and ſtock'd with many

many Spirits; for their Fevers depending on a Spiritual and thin Matter that eaſily flies away, ſoon finiſh their Fermentation; and having ſwiftly run their race, vaniſh away. For this is principally neceſſary to fermentation, that the Matter to be fermented, whether it be Blood or Wine, or any other kind of Liquor, ſhould be ſo clammy and tenacious, as to be able to detain the intangl'd Spirits in ſuch a manner, as that they may be ſtirr'd and mov'd in the Maſs of Liquor, even as Birds catch'd in Bird-lime, and Flies in Hony, may indeed ſtruggle and buz, but can't fly away: But by the by, the foreſaid Liquors ought not to be ſo tenacious, as to overwhelm and wholly oppreſs the Spirits, ſo that they can't move at all.

Theſe Things being laid down, (which in my Opinion are rational enough, however they ſeem to others) 'tis no wonder if I propoſe no other Method of Cure, than that which ſeems proper to perfect the deſpumation in continual Fevers, for that they don't at all differ from them, if you conſider the order in which Nature is wont to expel the matter of them, namely by effervescence contain'd in a certain Period; tho I confeſs, with reſpect to the kind of them, and the propriety of their Nature, they differ from continual Fevers, and very much among themſelves. Therefore we muſt take an indication, either by cautiouſly and ſolicitouſly obſerving the method, whereby Nature uſes to rid her ſelf of this Diſeaſe, that we may quicken Fermentation when ariſen, and ſo recover our Patients; or by ſearching into the Specific Cauſe, we muſt

do

do our endeavour to meet with the Diſeaſe, by effectual and ſpecific Remedies: Indications muſt be taken from one of theſe two. I have at one time or other gon both ways to work, and I can modeſtly ſay, not without great Care and intention of Mind; but yet I am not arriv'd to that Happineſs, as to be able to remove Autumnal Agues, by any certain Practice or method of Cure, before they have finiſhed the ſtated Fermentations (of which we have ſpoke before) how troubleſome ſoever this may ſeem to theſe that have Agues, who are ſo long againſt their will compell'd to wait for their Health; but indeed if a Man can be found, who knows not only ſuddenly to ſtop the career of theſe Agues, but wholly to break it off, either by uſing ſome certain method, or ſome Specific or other; I think him oblig'd in Conſcience to diſcover a thing ſo much to be deſir'd by Man-kind; and if he does not do it, I count him neither a good Citizen, nor a prudent Man; for 'tis not the part of a good Citizen, to keep that to himſelf, which may be ſo great a Benefit to Man-kind; neither is it the part of a prudent Man, to deprive himſelf of that Bleſſing he may reaſonably expect from Heaven, if he makes it his buſineſs to promote the publick Good; and indeed Virtue and Wiſdom are more eſteem'd by Good Men, than either Riches or Honour.

But tho' it be difficult to cure theſe Autumnal Agues, yet I will ſet down what I have found moſt ſucceſsful in the treating of them.

I have

The Cure of Autumnal Agues.

I have long ago found by frequent Experience, that 'tis very hazardous to endeavour the Cure of Autumnal Agues by Purging, (unleſs we proceed in the way to be mention'd by and by,) but eſpecially by Bleeding; for in Tertians (eſpecially if the Conſtitution be very epidemical) if Bleeding don't inſtantly take away the Diſeaſe, 'tis prolong'd thereby, even in Young People, and in thoſe that are of a ſtrong Conſtitution; but in Old People after they have been a long while tormented with the Ague, Death ſucceeds, and the deadly inflammation of the Almonds, as we have ſaid, is often the fore-runner of it. Moreover, Bleeding haſtens thoſe other Symptoms, which we ſaid accompanied Autumnal Agues at their later end, or follow'd preſently after them. But Bleeding is ſo very injurious in Quartans, that by reaſon of it, they continue upon Young People a Year, whereas otherwiſe they would go off in half the time; and whereas Ancient People may be rid of them within a Year, if they don't Bleed, there is danger if they do, of their continuance beyond the appointed time, and of their being deſtroy'd by it: That which has been ſaid of Bleeding, may eaſily ſuit with Purging; only 'tis not ſo very dangerous, except it be often repeated.

I begin with Autumnal Tertian intermittents after this manner, The Patient being put to Bed, and well cover'd with Cloths, I force Sweat with Sage Poſſet-Drink, about four Hours before the Fit comes, and as ſoon as the Sweat begins, I preſently order that he take ℈ ij of the Pill. Coch. Maj.

Maj. diſſolv'd in one Ounce of the following Mixture;

Take of Aq. Vitæ ℔ j. *of Venice Treacle* ʒ iij. *of Engliſh Saffron* ʒ j. *Mingle them, and keep them for Uſe.*

When he has taken theſe Things, let the Sweat be carried on 'till ſome hours be paſs'd, from that time in which the Fits ſhould come, taking great care of thoſe interruptions of Sweat, which perchance Stools may cauſe by reaſon of the Purge. This Medicine has oftner ſucceeded well with me in the Cure of Tertians, than the common decoction of the Roots of Gentian, and the Tops of Centaury, and the like with a little Senna and Agaric, which aims at the ſame thing; for ſeeing it ſtirs up thoſe two contrary Motions at the ſame time of Sweating, and going to Stool, it has the ſame effect as the other, by confounding and interrupting the ordinary courſe of the Fit, and indeed is more effectual, and full as ſafe: And truly I have Cur'd a great many Autumnal Tertian intermittents with this Method, neither in theſe Years could find a better.

In a double Tertian which hath varied its type by reaſon the Sick was weakn'd by Evacuations, or any other way, the Sweat muſt be rais'd in like manner, and at the ſame diſtance of time from the Fit that is to come, either by the Medicine before commended, (but the Pill. Coch. muſt be omitted, for 'tis neither ſafe, nor to any purpoſe to weaken the Sick more by Purging, when he has been weaken'd by it already; and ſo by

by it to help on the doublings of the Fits) or by ſome other powerful Sudorific, which may be alſo repeated in the genuine Fit next following. When the Patient is extreamly weaken'd by the doublings of the Fits, I preſcribe the following Electuary,

Take of the Conſerve of Borage and Bugloſs Flowers, each ℥ j. *of the Conſerve of Roſe-Mary-Flowers* ℥ ſs. *of Candied Citron-peel, of Candied Nutmegs, of Venice Treacle each* ℥ iij. *of the Confection of Alkermes* ℥ ij. *Mingle them, and make an Electuary.*

Of which let him take the quantity of a ſmall Nut Morning and Evening, drinking upon it ſix Spoonfuls of the following Julap;

Take of Meadow Sweet Water, of Treacle Water, each ℥ iij. *of Syrup of July-Flowers* ℥ j. *mingle them.*

Or inſtead of this, I give ſome ſimple Epidemic Water, ſweetn'd with Sugar. I forbid the uſe of Clyſters, and allow the Sick to eat Oatmeal, and Chicken Broath, and the like.

As to the Cure of Quartans, there is no one I ſuppoſe who is indifferently skill'd in this Art, is ignorant, how little ſucceſs all the Methods have hiterto had, which were deſign'd for the taking off this Scandal of Phyſicians, if he except the Jeſuits Power, and which indeed oftner makes a Truce with the Diſeaſe, than conquers it; for when it has lurk'd a Fort-night or three

Weeks, to the great advantage of the Patient, who having been dreadfully handled by it, has a little breathing time, it begins again afreſh, tormenting him as bad as ever; and for the moſt part how often ſoever the Medicine be repeated, it requires a long time before it can be vanquiſh'd; yet I will relate what I have obſerv'd concerning the Method of giving it.

But great care muſt be taken, that the Bark be not given too ſoon, namely, before the Diſeaſe has ſomewhat waſted it ſelf, (unleſs the weakneſs of the Patient requires it ſhould be given ſooner) for 'tis not only to be fear'd, that it ſhould be render'd ineffectual by the too early uſe of it; but alſo leſt it ſhould endanger the Patients Life, if a Stop ſhould ſuddenly be put to the Blood, whilſt 'tis endeavouring its deſpumation, with all its might. In the next place no part of the Febrile Matter is to be drawn away by Purging, much leſs by Bleeding, that the Bark may perform its Buſineſs the better; for by either of them, the OEconomy of the Body is weaken'd, and ſo the Fits may more readily and certainly return; the Virtue of the Powder vaniſhing at once. It ſeems to me more beneficial to tincture the Blood leaſurely with the aforeſaid Medicine, and a good while before the Fit, than to endeavour at once to hinder the Fit juſt approaching; for by this means the Remedy has more time to perform its Buſineſs throughly, and then the Patient is freed from the danger, that might happen by a ſudden and unſeaſonable ſtop, by which we endeavour to oppreſs the Fit that is now about to exert it ſelf with all its might.

night. Laſtly, The Powder is to be repeated in ſuch ſhort intervals of time, that the vertue of the former Doſe be not wholly ſpent, before the other be given; for by the frequent repetition, a good habit of Body will be recover'd, and the Diſeaſe wholly vanquiſhed. And for theſe reaſons I like this Method more than any other;

Take of the Jeſuits Powder ℥i, *of the Syrup of* Red Roſes ℥ii; *Mingle them.*

Let the Patient take the quantity of a Large Nutmeg, Morning and Evening daily, of thoſe days the Genuine Fit does not come, till he has taken all the Confection, and let it be repeated once a Fortnight for Thrice.

And perhaps the Bark may be as ſucceſsfully us'd in Tertians, as well Vernal as Autumnal; but to ſpeak the truth, and not to boaſt abſurdly of Art, if the Patient ſeiz'd with any of theſe Agues, be either an Infant or Young, it's beſt (as far as I yet underſtand) to uſe no Medicine at all, nor to change the Air or Diet; for I never found hitherto any ill from hence, if the buſineſs be wholly left to Nature, which I have often obſerv'd with admiration, eſpecially in Infants; for the Blood having perform'd its depuration, theſe Agues go off of themſelves. But on the contrary, if a ſtrict courſe of Diet be ordered, or Purging Medicines given, (for they us'd to be preſcrib'd forſooth, to open obſtructions, and to carry off the Humours lodg'd in the firſt Paſſages;) or if eſpecially Bleeding be us'd in an Epidemical Conſtitution, it comes to

paſs that the Diſeaſe is much prolonged, and the Patient is expos'd to a Thouſand dangerous Symptoms. But if the Patient be Ancient, there is great danger in both Diſeaſes, (I mean Autumnal Tertians and Quartans) not only of their Diuturnity, but even of Death itſelf. Therefore here the Phyſician ought to act ſo, as that if he cann't take off the Diſeaſe, neither by the Bark, nor any other Method, he may at leaſt ſuccour Nature, and give her ſuch aſſiſtance, as may enable her to perform her own work. For certainly in weak Bodies, unleſs the Fermentation be kept up by the help of Cordials and a ſtrengthening Diet, as with Wormwood-wine, and the like, it will happen that the Patient will be weakened and moleſted with uncertain and fruitleſs Fits; and the Diſeaſe continue ſo long, that Nature being very languid, and ſeiz'd with a grievous Fit, cann't reach the time of Ebullition; ſo he dyes in the cold Fit: And this often happens in Old Men that have been weaken'd by a long courſe of Cathartics; and ſometimes it happens, that they dye in the ſhaking of the Firſt Fits, whereas they might have been ſuſtained at leaſt for ſome time by ſome ſtrong Cordial.

When the Blood has paſs'd the time that is requir'd for the perfecting its deſpumation, 'tis neceſſary that Ancient Patients ſhould remove at that time to another Air very different, or which is better, into ſome warmer Region; or at leaſt ſhould leave the Place where they were firſt ſeiz'd with the Diſeaſe. Truly 'tis very ſtrange how much the change of Air prevails

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for the total Extirpation of this Diſeaſe; but the change of Air before this point of time is not only not neceſſary, but inconvenient for the recovery of Health; for though any one ſhould remove into a hot and Southerly Region, yet 'tis neceſſary that the Blood ſetled in this Morbid Motion, ſhould finiſh its depuration; and 'twill be in vain to expect any benefit from an unuſual and new Air, till the motion of the Blood proceeding and growing perfect, is capable of recovering Health. Therefore a conſiderable alteration of the Air, is then to be appointed when the Sick can firſt be freed from the Fit. For inſtance, In a Quartan which firſt began in Autumn, the Air is not to be chang'd till the beginning of *February*; but if the Patient will not or cann't conveniently change his Habitation, he ought at this time to uſe ſome ſtrong Medicine, ſo powerful, as may be able at once to promote the Languid Depuration, and if it may, to perfect it. I would preſcribe as follows:

Take of the Electuary of the Egg, *or of* Venice Treacle ʒiſs, *Diſſolv'd in* ʒii *of* Aqua Coeleſtis, *or a common* Aqua Vitæ.

Give it Two Hours before the Fit; I have uſed this with good ſucceſs in the Declination of ſuch Diſeaſes; though I confeſs, that hot things given ſooner, have either doubled the Fit, or changed it into a continual Fever, as was long ago obſerved by *Galen*: The ſame may be given with caution to young People in this Diſeaſe,

but I have long ago found them injurious to Children.

Before I leave this Argument, I muſt admoniſh that thoſe things which have been ſpoken of the duration of Autumnal intermittents, and of the time requiſite for the deſpumation of the Blood, are ſo to be underſtood, that we reſpect now only that which Nature is wont to perform by the aſſiſtance only of common Medicines; for we have by no means deſignedly diſcourſed ſo of theſe things to diſcourage Learned and Diligent Phyſicians from ſearching for better Methods of Cure, and more effectual Remedies, by which they may haſten the cure of Diſeaſes of this kind; for truly I am ſo far from thinking ſo, that I don't deſpair of finding one day ſuch a method or remedy.

The Diſeaſe being removed, care muſt be taken that the Patient be purged, for 'tis incredible how many Diſeaſes are occaſioned by the omiſſion of Purging after Autumnal Agues; and I wonder this is taken ſo little notice of, and no more provided for by Phyſicians; for whenever I have ſeen either of theſe Diſeaſes happen to People ſomewhat in Years, and Purging was neglected, I could certainly foretell that ſome dangerous Diſeaſe would befall them, though they had not the leaſt thought of it, being as it were perfectly recover'd.

But care muſt be taken that the Patient be not purged before the Diſeaſe is wholly vanquiſhed; for though the Natural Parts ſeem by this means to be freed from the Filth, which the Ague had caſt upon them, yet freſh matter will

will ſuddenly ſpring up, the Fever returning by reaſon of the force of Cathartics, and the Agitation of the Humours, and ſupplying the ſame. And ſo all we gain by Purging, is the rendering the Diſeaſe more ſtubborn: and we find this daily, by examples of thoſe who yielding to that Theory which places all the hope of Cure in opening Obſtructions, and in evacuating the Melancholy humour, which is vulgarly accounted the cauſe of this Diſeaſe, are miſerably puniſhed with Purging repeated in the declination of the Diſeaſe. And truly whatever that humour be, which is evacuated by them, 'tis moſt apparent to me, that the Fever is more rooted thereby, and more obſtinately maintains its ground for being provok'd. Wherefore I by no means give a Purge before that time, in which the Perceptible Fits are quite gone, and alſo that alteration how little ſoever it be that is felt of thoſe days in which the Fit ought to come, and moreover till a Month be paſt. After which, I preſcribe ſome Lenitive Potion, and I order it ſhould be repeated once a Week, for Two or Three Months following; and after every Purge, an Anodyne at Bed-time, the Medicine having done working, to the end I may hinder the coming of the Fit afreſh, which perhaps might otherwiſe be occaſion'd by the tumult that gentleſt Cathartics raiſe.

Therefore I Purge at ſuch a diſtance of time, that the Patient may be free'd from the fear of a Relapſe, which indeed may eaſily be occaſioned by the agitation of the Humours, and too frequent Bleeding; but when this danger

is

is paſſed, the following Apozem may be frequently uſed.

Take of Monk's Rubarb ℥ii, *of the Roots of* Spagraſs, Butchers-Broom, Parſley, Polipody *of the* Oak, *each* ℥i, *of the middle Rind of an* Aſh, *and of* Tamariſe *each* ℥ſs, *of the Leaves of* Agrimony, Ceterach, Maidenhair, *each* M i, *of* Senna *cleanſed* ℥is, *and bedew'd with* ℥iii *of* White-wine, Epithimum ℥ſs, *of* Agarick *Trochiſcated* ℥ii, *of* Fennel-Seed ℈iiii; *let them be Boyled in a Pint and a half of Fountain Water, towards the end add* ℥iii *of the Juice of* Oranges, *diſſolve in the ſtraining* ℥iſs *of Syrup of* Chichory *with* Rubarb, *and of the* Magiſterial Syrup *for Melancholy, make an Apozem, of which let him take half a Pint every Morning for Three Days, and let it be repeated as often as there is occaſion.*

And now at length, that we may treat of thoſe Symptoms which accompany Agues in their Declination, we muſt take notice, that very few compared with Autumnal, belong to Vernal Agues; for that they are not ſo laſting, and becauſe they don't conſiſt of ſuch Terrene and Malignant Humours.

A Dropſy. A Dropſy now and then accurring, is the chiefeſt, in which the Legs ſwell firſt, and then the Belly, which takes its riſe from the Blood, waſting a great many Spirits by reaſon of frequent Fermentations, which the diuturnity of the Diſeaſe occaſions, eſpecially in Old People; ſo that being extreamly weaken-

weakened, it cann't any more aſſimulate the Juices taken in with the nouriſhment, of which a crude and indigeſted heap is at length put off upon the Legs, and when they are diſtended ſo, that they can receive no more, upon the Belly alſo, and ſo it becomes a true Dropſy. But this Diſeaſe ſeldom befalls Young Men, unleſs it has been fooliſhly brought upon them by Cathartics frequently repeated in the courſe of the Ague.

But a Dropſy coming from the cauſe above mentioned, is eaſily cur'd at firſt by Cathartics, and opening Medicines; neither am I concerned at the event, when I hear of this Diſeaſe proceeding from hence, for then I think all will go well. I have cured ſome with the Apozem above preſcribed, without the mixture of any thing more appropriated to the Dropſy.

But truly I have obſerved, that 'tis in vain to endeavour the cure of a Dropſy of this kind, by Purging Medicines, while the Ague continues; for by this means the Ague is more firmly rooted, and beſides the Dropſy will not be taken off; therefore we muſt wait till the Ague is cured, and then we may ſucceſsfully undertake the buſineſs.

But indeed if this Symptom be ſo very violent, that the cure of it cann't be deferr'd, till the receſs of the Ague permits the uſe of Cathartics, it muſt be wholly managed with the infuſion of Horſe-Radiſh Roots, the tops of Wormwood, and of the leſſer Centaury, of Juniper Berries, Broom-Aſhes, and the like made in Wine, which not only reſiſts this Symptom, by reſtoring the

Feeble

Feeble Blood, but alſo helps Nature juſt about to triumph over the Diſeaſe.

The Rickets. Infants are ſometimes Hectic after Autumnal Feavers, both continual and intermittent, their Bellies are puft up, ſwell'd, and hard, and they have often a Cough, and other Symptoms which accompany Conſumptive People, which plainly reſemble the Rickets; I would have theſe to be treated after the following manner. Let the Purging Potion be prepared which I have preſcribed to be taken at the end of continual Fevers, of which let the Infant take One or Two Spoonfuls more or leſs according to its age, in the Morning, for Nine days, omitting a Day or Two if there be occaſion, the Purge being ſo moderated, either by increaſing or decreaſing the Doſe, that it don't exceed Five or Six Stools a day. After Purging, let the Belly be anointed with ſome Aperitive Liniment for ſome days: I uſe the following,

Take of Oyl of Lillies, and Tamariſe, each ℥ii, *of the Juice of Briony Roots, and Smallage, each* ℥i.

Let them boil to the Conſumption of the Juices, add of the Ointment of Marſh-mallows, and of Freſh Butter each one Ounce, of Gum Ammoniacum diſſolv'd in Vinegar ℥ſs, of Yellow Wax a ſufficient quantity, make a Liniment. Truly I have cured a great many Children of the true Rickets with this Method.

But

But as I ſaid before, great care muſt be taken that we don't enter upon Purging, till the Ague be quite gone; for though by this means ſome part of the Humour caſt upon the Natural Parts may probably ſeem to be evacuated, yet ſometimes a freſh quantity of ill matter is ſupplied by the Fever, which does not only render Purging ineffectual, but makes the Diſeaſe more laſting, for the Reaſons above mentioned.

'Tis worth noting, that when theſe Autumnal Agues have a long time moleſted the tender Aged, there is no hope of Recovery, till the Region of the Belly, eſpecially about the Spleen, begins to be hardened and to ſwell, for the Ague goes gradually off in like manner as this Symptom comes on; neither perhaps can you any other way better prognoſticate the going off of the Diſeaſe in a ſhort time, than by the taking notice of this Symptom, and of the Swelling of the Legs which is ſometimes ſeen in the adult.

The Swelling of the Belly which happens to Infants after theſe Agues in thoſe Years, the conſtitution of the Air is epidemically determined to the propagation of Autumnal Intermittents, feels to the Finger touching it, as if the Bowels contained ſome matter hardened to a Scirrhus; whereas that which comes in other Years, in like appearance affects the touch ſo as if there were only a Tenſity of the Hypocondries by Wind under them. And which is worth obſervation, the true Rickets don't often occur, unleſs in thoſe Years, in which Autumnal Intermittents prevail.

The

The Pain and Inflammation of the Tonſils after either continual or intermittent Fevers, firſt with a difficulty of ſwallowing, and afterwards alſo with Hoarſeneſs, and Hollow Eyes, and a Hippocratical Face, certainly betoken that Death is at hand, all hope of recovery being plainly fruſtrated; and I have obſerved that too large Evacuations in Patients almoſt worn out with the Diſeaſe, and alſo the long continuance of it, have mutually contributed to the Production of this fatal Symptom.

A certain kind of Madneſs.

There are many other accidents which uſed to follow upon theſe Diſeaſes, by reaſon of Purging not uſed at all, or not rightly uſed, which at preſent we will ſay nothing of, ſeeing the way of cure in all, is almoſt the ſame; namely, the Purging off of the Sediment depoſited by the preceding effervescence, for that it has occaſioned theſe ills by its continuance. But it may be convenient here to diſcourſe of a kind of Symptom no way contemptible, which will yield neither to Purging, nor to any other Evacuation, eſpecially to Bleeding, but is heightened by them. 'Tis a certain peculiar Madneſs of its own kind, which follows long Agues, eſpecially Quartans. The common Methods of Cure are no way beneficial in this caſe, for by ſtrong Evacuations, the Patient becomes a Changling, and continues ſo all his life long; I have oftentimes wondered that Authors have made no mention of this, ſeeing I have taken notice of it ſeveral times. Whereas other ſorts of Madneſs are moſt commonly cured by Copious Evacuations, both by Bleeding

Bleeding and Purging, this can bear neither; for when the Patient is in a manner recovered, if a Clyſter only of Sugar and Milk be but once given, 'twill preſently begin again afreſh: And if we proceed with Purging repeated and Bleeding, ſuch Evacuations may indeed quell the fury of the Diſeaſe, but they will certainly make the Patient a Fool, and render him wholly incurable; and 'tis not to be wondered at, if it be conſidered, that the other kind of Madneſs is occaſioned by the too vivid and exalted craſis of the Blood, but that this proceeds from the weakneſs of the ſame, becoming vapid by too long a Fermentation carried on by the Feaver; ſo that the Spirits are quite incapable of performing the Animal Functions.

I uſe to treat this Diſeaſe in this manner; I preſcribe a large Doſe of ſome generous Cordial to be taken Thrice a Day: For inſtance, Venice Treacle, the Electuary of the Egg, the Counteſſes Powder, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*'s Powder, or the like, in Epidemic or Treacle Water, or in ſome other Cordial. Medicines may be alſo given in any other form; the Patient is likewiſe to be comforted with ſtrengthening and generous Liquors, he muſt keep within, and lye much a Bed; the Belly by this means will be bound, ſo that a Fever may be feared by ſome, eſpecially by reaſon of Hot Medicines taken; but there is really no danger of it, for the Spirits worn out by the foregoing diſeaſe, are not able to kindle a new Fever. After ſome Weeks, the Patient will grow better by little and little, at which time Cordials may be omitted for ſome days, but the

the Strengthening Diet must be constantly used, and the use of Cordials must be again repeated after a short intermission, and continued till he is quite well.

The foresaid Method has sometimes cured Madness that has not come upon these Agues in those of a cold and infirm temperament. Last Year I was called to *Salisbury*, to consult with the Learned and Sagacious Physician, Dr. *Thomas* my very good Friend, about a Gentlewoman who was distempered in Mind, and she was perfectly cured by the Remedies above prescribed, though she was then with Child.

But the common Madness which used to befall Brisk People, without any Fever going before, is indeed of another kind, and therefore to be treated with a quite contrary Method, as to Evacuations, though in this sort also those things that corroborate the Brain, and the Animal Spirits are not to be omitted: I will add the cure of this by the by to the foresaid kind, though it don't properly belong to this place, lest any one should be deceived by the likeness of Diseases.

In Young People of a Sanguine Constitution, let Eight or Nine Ounces of Blood be taken from the Arm Twice or Thrice, Three Days being between each Bleeding; afterwards Bleed once in the Neck; Bleeding oftner, rather makes the Patient a Changling than Cures him: Then let the Patient take ℥ss or ℈ii of the Pill *ex duobus* once a Week, according as it works of a set day. For instance, if the Patient takes the Pills first of a *Monday*, let the same be repeated exactly the same

ſame day, and not oftner, in the following weeks for a long time, till he is perfectly recover'd. By this Method the humours which in this Diſeaſe uſed to ſeize the Head, fall by degrees upon the lower parts, their courſe being turned.

When the Patient don't Purge, let him take of the following Electuary, or another Medicine of the ſame vertue through the whole courſe.

Take of the Conſerve of Roman Wormwood, of Roſemary Flowers, and of Venice *Treacle, each* ℥*i, of the Conſerve of the Yellow Peel of Oranges, of Candied Angelica, of Nutmegs preſerv'd Ana* ℥*ſs, make an Electuary, with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of July-Flowers.*

Let him take the quantity of a Nutmeg, and drink a ſmall draught of Canary after it, in which Cowſlip Flowers have been infuſed cold.

CHAP. II.

Of the Agues of the Year 1678.

IN the Year 1678, the conſtitution of the Air did ſo favour Agues, that they became again Epidemical; whereas they had in a manner wholly left the City for the Space of Thirteen Years, from 1664, and they will not continue as they are, but will increaſe till the diſpoſition of the Air comes to its height on which they depend; for though there were few of them in the Spring, yet they did ſo rage above all other Diſeaſes at the latter end of Summer and in Autumn, that they were alone Epidemical: But in the Winter they gave way to the Small Pox, and to other Epidemical Diſeaſes, till a Fit Seaſon for Agues returned.

But now that I may deliver what I have carefully obſerved concerning the nature and cauſes of theſe Agues, it muſt be firſt noted, that though Quartan Agues were heretofore moſt frequent, now they were either Tertians or Quotidians (unleſs any one will call the laſt Double Tertians;) and likewiſe that though theſe Tertians and Quotidians ſometimes invading with ſhaking and ſhivering, and then Heat firſt following, and preſently Sweat, end in a perfect Apyrexy, and return again afreſh after a ſtated Period; yet they did not keep this order above Three or Four Fits, eſpecially if the Patient

Patient was kept a Bed, and took hot Cordials, which add Oyl to the Fire, as they ſay; for then the Diſeaſe was ſo heightened, even contrary to its nature, that inſtead of an intermiſſion, there was only a remiſſion, and coming daily nearer to the ſpecies of continual Fevers, at length having ſeiz'd the Head, deſtroyed many.

As to the cure, it has now been well known to me for many Years, how dangerous a thing it is in Tertians and Quotidians (which when they are new, and have put on no Type, are ſtill next door to continual Fevers) to attempt the removal of them by Sudorificks; for though 'tis very well known, that as ſoon as Sweat breaks out, reſtleſſneſs and other Symptoms vaniſh immediately, and an Apyrexy ſucceeds, and therefore of conſequence it muſt be indulged a little, at leaſt not hindered when the Fit is going off; yet 'tis very evident, that if Sweat be forced more than it ſhould, the Fever which intermitted, will prove continual, and the Patient's life is in a hazardous condition; this Man is ſaved, and the other periſhes; the reaſon is this, unleſs my conjecture fails me, namely, that this profuſe Sweat, when it exceeds the degree of the Febrile matter, exalted ſo far by the heat of the Fit, as that part of it anſwering to one Paroxyſm, may be exterminated, waſtes the reſt of it, in inflaming the Blood. Therefore whilſt I conſidered with my ſelf the ineffectualneſs of this method, and of other Evacuations, that is, of Bleeding and Purging, both of which by relaxing the tone of the Blood, protract the Diſeaſe, the Peruvian Bark gave me the moſt certain

tain hope; concerning which, I can ſafely ſay, notwithſtanding the prejudice as well of the Vulgar, as of ſome of the Learned, I never ſaw nor could rationally ſo much as ſuſpect any miſchief befall the Sick from the uſe of it; only that they who have uſed it a long while, and ſeveral times (as I ſhall ſhew in the Chapter of a Rheumatiſm) are ſometimes ſubject to a Rheumatical Scurvy; but this very rarely happens on this account, and when it does happen, it is eaſily cured by the Remedies there deſcribed. And indeed if I were as well aſſured of the duration of its effects, as I am of its innocence, I ſhould make no ſcruple to give it the firſt place among all Medicines thet are yet extant; for 'tis not only found to be of excellent vertue in this Diſeaſe, but alſo in the Diſeaſes of the Womb and Stomach ſo little reaſon has any man to complain of the unwholſomneſs of it.

But the ſaid Bark has got an ill name for theſe Reaſons eſpecially, if I am not miſtaken; Firſt, Becauſe all theſe horrible Symptoms that attend an Ague, when it has tormented a Man a long time, are imputed to the Bark, when indeed he has not at all taſted of it, or taken it but once. Secondly, Becauſe many reckon, ſeeing it drives away the Diſeaſe by an occult vertue, and not by ſenſible evacuation, that the matter cauſing the Diſeaſe which ſhould have been driven out, lies ſhut up by the Aſtringent vertue of the Bark, like an Enemy within the Walls, ready to give new diſturbance, and that the Patient is not quite eſcaped, when he ſtill drags his Chain. But theſe Men don't conſider that the Sweats which

end

end the Fit, have caſt off all that was gathered in the Lucid intervals of it, there remaining only the Seminary of the Diſeaſe to be ripened in time; and that the Bark purſuing the flying Fit at the Heels, (when all the Proviſion or Suſtenance of the Diſeaſe which ſhould have been ſent in, is intercepted,) can't be ſaid to retain that in the Blood, which can't be found there unleſs as *in Embrio*; and therefore muſt not be held guilty, either of thoſe Fits, or obſtructions which are commonly objected.

But by what means do we find that the Bark drives away Agues by its Aſtringent faculty? He that would prove this, muſt of neceſſity firſt produce other Aſtringents endued with the like vertue; truly I have tryed the ſtrongeſt of them, and I could never yet obtain my end: Yea, it cures ſome who after the taking of it, go as often to Stool, as if they had taken a ſtrong Purge. But when all is ſaid, 'tis the trueſt wiſdom for every one to contain himſelf within his due bounds; but if any one will deceive himſelf, and think he is endued with other faculties than what are ſubſervient either to Natural Theology, that is, That due veneration may be given to God the Architect and Moderator of all things, with the profoundeſt proſtration of Mind (which of right he deſerves;) or to Moral Philoſophy, (that he may exerciſe vertue, and accommodate his manners, both to the publick and private good of Humane Society.) Or Laſtly, to the Art Medical, Mathematical, or to ſome Mechanic Trade, (which are beneficial to Mankind,) let this Man firſt draw an Hypotheſis from the Na-

tural Philoſophy School, by which he can explicate but only one ſpecific difference of things in nature. For example, let him render a reaſon why all Graſs is every where found to be green, and never otherwiſe, and the like; if he can do this, I will with all my heart ſubſcribe to his judgment; but if not, I will not fear to ſay, that all a Phyſicians care and induſtry ſhould be beſtowed in ſearching out the Hiſtory of Diſeaſes, and in uſing thoſe Remedies which Experience being his Guide and Miſtriſs, are able to cure them; yet ever obſerving that Method of cure, which right reaſon founded, not on ſpeculative imaginations, but upon the right and natural way of thinking, ſhall dictate. I will therefore briefly declare what I have learned by Practice concerning the Method wherein we muſt give the Bark.

The *Peruvian* Bark, which is vulgarly called the Jeſuits Powder, about Twenty Five Years agoe, if I remember well, firſt became Famous at *London* for curing of Agues, and eſpecially Quartans; and indeed for very good reaſon, ſeeing theſe Diſeaſes were ſeldom cur'd before, by any other Medicine or Method; wherefore they were called *Opprobria Medicorum*, and truly were a reproach to Phyſicians. But not very long after, it was damn'd for Two Reaſons, and thoſe no ſmall ones, and ſo was wholly diſus'd; Firſt, becauſe it being given a few Hours before the Fit, according to the received cuſtom of that time, ſometimes kill'd the Patient. Thus I remember it happened to a Citizen of *London*, one Alderman *Underwood*, and to one Captain *Potter* an Apothecary

Apothecary in *Black-Friers*. This Tragical Effect of the Powder, tho very rare, did yet deservedly withdraw the best Physicians from the use of it. Secondly, Because tho the Patient was rid of his Fit by it, which would otherwise have come, and it seldom fail'd; yet within fourteen days he relaps'd, that is, when the Disease was new, and had not spent it self by length of time. Most Men being sway'd by these Reasons, did utterly cast off the hope they had conceiv'd formerly of this Powder, neither did they value the keeping off a Fit for a few days at such a rate, that upon such a Score they would endanger their Lives by taking the Powder. But for several Years since seriously considering with my self, and revolving in my Mind, that the Vertue of this Bark was not common; I was confident Agues could better be cur'd by no other Medicine than by this Herculian one, if what care and diligence was necessary were taken. Therefore I contriv'd a long time with my self, how I might prevent the danger impending from the Powder, and the relapse which follow'd in a few days, which were the two inconveniences to be avoided, and by the help of it to promote the Patient to a degree of perfect Health.

First of all, I suppos'd the Danger that was threaten'd, did not so much proceed from the Bark, as from the unseasonable giving it to the Patient: For when great store of Febrile Matter is gather'd in the Body on the intermission days, the foresaid Powder if it be taken immediately before the Fit, hinders the Morbific Matter from

being eliminated in Natures Method, that is, by the force of the Fit, which therefore being contrary to all reaſon ſhut up, uſually brings the Patient into danger of his Life. Now I reckon'd I could keep off this Miſchief, and alſo put a ſtop to the breeding of Febrile Matter a new, if as ſoon as one Fit is off I ſhould preſently give the Powder, that the following might be ſtopt; and if on the intermiſſion days, at ſet times, now and then I repeated the ſame till a new Fit were coming, and ſo I might gradually, and therefore ſafely, throughly tinge the Maſs of Blood, with the Salutiferous Vertue of the Bark.

Secondly, Since the Relapſe which uſually happen'd within fourteen days, did appear to me to ariſe from thence, that the Blood was not ſufficiently ſaturated with the Vertue of the Febrifuge, which how efficacious ſoever, yet was not ſufficient; therefore I gueſs'd nothing would be ſo good for preventing the Fit, as a method of repeating the Powder, even when the Diſeaſe was conquer'd for the preſent, always at juſt Intervals, that is, before the Vertue of the preceeding Doſe were wholly ſpent.

My Mind therefore ſway'd by the weight of theſe Reaſons, dictated to me the method that I now uſe, being call'd to one ill of a Quartan Ague, ſuppoſe of a *Monday*; if the Fit were to come on the ſame day, I meddle not, but only put him in hopes that he ſhall be free from the next, and therefore the two intermiſſion days, that is, *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday*, I give the Bark after this manner;

Take

Take of the Peruvian Bark finely pouder'd ℥ j. make an Electuary with a ſ. q. of Syrup of July-Flowers, or of dry'd Roſes, divide it into 12 Parts.

Of which let him take one every fourth hour, beginning immediately after the Fit, drinking a Glaſs of Wine after it: Or if the Patient like Pills better,

Take of the Peruvian Bark finely Powder'd ℥ j. make Pills of a moderate bigneſs, with a ſ. q. of Syrup of July-Flowers;

Of which let him take ſix every fourth hour: But one Ounce of the Powder may be mingl'd with a Quart of Claret, with the ſame ſucceſs, and leſs trouble, and eight or nine Spoonfuls may be given at the ſame diſtance of time we mention'd before. On *Thurſday*, at which time the Fit is fear'd, I order nothing, becauſe uſually none comes; the Reliques of the Febrile Matter being deſpumated and ejected out of the Blood by the uſual Sweats, which compleated the preceding Fit, and the gathering a new *Minera*, *Fomes*, or Matter being prevented by the repeated uſe of the Powder, of the days between the Fits.

And however, leſt the Diſeaſe ſhould return, which was one of the foreſaid inconveniences on the ſeventh day after the Patient had taken his laſt Doſe, I certainly give him the ſame quantity of the ſaid Powder, that is, one Ounce divided into twelve parts, in the ſame method I gave the former;

former; but tho' the Bark once in this manner repeated, often makes an end of the Diſeaſe; yet the Patient is not wholly out of harms-way, unleſs he vouchſaf's to obſerve his Phyſician, when he preſcribes him the ſame method, at the ſame diſtance of time, a third or a fourth time, eſpecially when the Blood has been weaken'd with ſome preceding Evacuation, or the Patient has unadviſedly expos'd himſelf to the cold Air.

But tho' this Medicine have no purgative Vertue in it, yet through the peculiar Temper and Idioſyncraſie of ſome Bodies, it ſometimes happens that the Patient is violently purg'd after the taking of it, as if he had taken a ſtrong Cathartic; in this caſe 'tis altogether neceſſary to give Laudanum with it, that it may not be able to perform this Operation ſo plainly contrary both to its own Nature, and to the Diſeaſe, that the Powder be not carried off too ſoon by Stools, before it has perform'd its Buſineſs; Therefore in this caſe I order ten Drops of Laudanum to be dropt into Wine, and to be taken after every other Doſe of the Powder, if the Looſneſs continue.

I take the ſame method in other Agues, whether Tertians or Quotidians; for upon the ending of the Fit, I immediately fall upon both, and I follow and preſs them as much as their Nature will bear by the repetition of the Medicine, in the but now mention'd interſtices of the Fit; yet withthis difference, that whereas a Quartan can very rarely be got off under an Ounce, divided into Doſes; the other may be ſo ſubdued with

with ſix Drams, that they will grant ſome Truce at leaſt.

But tho Tertians and Quotidians, after a Fit or two may ſeem to intermit; yet oftentimes they afterwards turn into a kind of continual Fever, (as I have noted before) and come only to a Remiſſion, even on thoſe days they promis'd an intermiſſion; eſpecially when the Patient has been kept too hot in Bed, or has been puniſh'd with Medicines to carry off his Ague by Sweat; in this caſe taking an opportunity from the Remiſſion, be it never ſo little, for that is all is left me, I give the Powder juſt after the Fit, as near as I can gueſs, *viz.* every fourth hour, as I ſaid, making no matter of the Fit; becauſe otherwiſe in too ſhort an Interval, the alexiteric Virtue of the Bark can't be communicated to the Blood.

And tho' the Agues which are now riſe among us, after one or two Fits incline to continual Fevers, yet ſince they muſt be referr'd to intermittents, I make no ſcruple to give the Bark, even in thoſe that are moſt contiunal of this kind, which being repeated in the manner aforeſaid, will certainly bring the Patient to an Apyrexy, if the conſtant heat of the Bed, and the unſeaſonable uſe of Cordials, have not made it a contiunal Fever; in which caſe I have more than once obſerv'd the Bark will do no good. I never found that Wine in which the Bark is given (which one might well ſuſpect) did any harm to one in an Ague, but on the contrary Heat, Thirſt, and other Symptons of the Ague, did preſently vaniſh after taking a ſufficient quantity of

of this remedy, notwithſtanding the Wine. But here 'tis to be noted, that the nearer the Ague comes to a continual Fever, either of its own accord, or by reaſon of too hot a Regimen, ſo much the more need is there of a greater quantity of the Bark; ſo that ſometimes I have found it neceſſary to give an Ounce and an half, and ſometimes two Ounces before the Diſeaſe would go off.

And whereas there are ſome that can't bear this Bark in Form, neither of a Powder, nor of an Electuary, nor yet of Pills, I give them an infuſion made in cold; that is, I infuſe for ſome while two Ounces of the Bark groſly powder'd in a Quart of Rheniſh Wine, this Liquor being ſeveral times paſs'd through *Hippocrates*'s Steeve, is of a clear Colour, and not ſo offenſive, but that it may pleaſe the moſt delicate Palate; four Ounces of the ſaid Infuſion, having ſtood ſeveral days, ſeem to contain the Vertue of one Dram of the Bark given in Powder, which, becauſe 'tis neither ingrateful, nor burdens the Stomach, may be taken twice as often as any Form of that Medicine, namely, till the Fits are gon.

And ſometimes it happens that when this Diſeaſe is ill form'd, and is not come to a regular Type, the Patient by reaſon of Vomiting almoſt continually, can't retain the Bark in the Stomach, in what form ſoever it be given; in this caſe the Vomiting is firſt to be ſtopt before the Bark be given; to which end I order that he take a Scruple of Salt of Worm-wood, in a Spoonful of the freſh Juice of Lemons, ſix or eight times

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in the ſpace of two hours, and afterwards ſixteen Drops of Liquid Laudanum in one Spoonful of ſtrong Cinnamon-Water, and ſoon after if the Vomiting ceaſe, let him begin the uſe of the Jeſuits Powder.

For Children whoſe tender Age can ſcarce bear, that this Remedy be taken in any other form, at leaſt in ſuch a quantity as may be ſufficient to cure the Diſeaſe, I uſed to preſcribe the following Julap;

Take of Black-Cherry-Water and Rheniſh-Wine, each ℥ ij. of the Peruvian Bark finely Powder'd ℥ iij. of Syrup of July-Flowers ℥ j. mingle them and make a Julap.

Let them take a Spoonful or two according to their Age every fourth hour till the Fits go off; drop into every other Doſe, if there be a Looſeneſs, one or two Drops of Liquid Laudanum.

It muſt be obſerv'd moreover, that becauſe the ſhort Interſtices between the Fits in Tertians and Quotidians, don't allow time ſufficient fully to ſaturate the Blood with the Febrifuge Vertue of the Bark, it can't be expected that the Patient ſhould certainly miſs the next Fit after his taking it, as it uſually happens in a Quartan; for in theſe the Medicine often will not perform the promis'd Cure under two days.

And we muſt take notice, that if the Patient, notwithſtanding the abundant Caution above deliver'd, do nevertheleſs relapſe, which ſeldomer happens in a Quartan, than in Tertians or Quotidians; yet 'twill be the part of a Prudent Phyſician

ſician not to inſiſt too pertinaciouſly upon the method of giving the Bark at the ſaid intervals; but according to his Judgment, to attempt the Cure by ſome other means, to which above the reſt the bitter Decoction is generally held greatly to conduce.

As to Diet and other Regiment, the Patient muſt neither be kept from Meat nor Drink, of what kind ſoever it be, which gratifie his Stomach, hortary Fruits and cold Liquors only excepted, for they weaken the Maſs of Blood, and are apt to occaſion the return of the Ague. Let him therefore eat Fleſh of eaſie Concoction, and of good Juice; and let him uſe a little Wine for his ordinary Drink, by which alone I have ſometimes reſtor'd ſick Perſons, even thoſe whoſe Bodies being weaken'd with the frequent return of the Ague, have eluded the Virtue of the Bark.

Nor ought the Patient unadviſedly to commit himſelf to the Cold Air, 'till the Blood hath obtain'd its priſtine Vigor again.

But 'tis to be noted here, that when heretofore treating of Agues, we admoniſh'd that the Patient was to be well purg'd after the Diſeaſe went off; this is to be underſtood only of thoſe Agues that either went off of their own accord, or were cur'd by ſome other Medicine or Method, and not by the Peruvian Bark; for when the Cure was perform'd by this Remedy of which we now ſpeak, there was no need of purging, nor indeed would it bear it; ſo powerfully does the ſaid Bark reſiſt the Fits, and that ill diſpoſition which they bring upon the Body; therefore

therefore all ſorts of Evacuations are by all means to be avoided; for the gentleſt Purge, yea a Clyſter of Milk and Sugar will certainly put the Patient in danger of the return of the Diſeaſe, and perchance of Death it ſelf.

And here 'tis to be remembred that a certain great Symptom ſometimes came upon theſe Agues the firſt Years of this Conſtitution, namely, their Fits did not come with ſhaking and ſhivering, and afterwards the Fever following; but the Sick had plainly the Symptoms of an Apoplexy, tho indeed 'twere nothing elſe how like ſoever to this Diſeaſe, than the Fever falling on the Head, as was ſufficiently evident by other ſigns, as well as by the Colour of the Urin, which in Agues is moſt commonly of a deep red, as is the Urin of People in the Jaundies, tho not quite ſo red, and likewiſe puts off a Sediment almoſt like Brick Duſt; in this caſe tho all Evacuations of every kind ſeem to be indicated for the revulſion of the Humors from the Brain, as is wont to be done in a true Apoplexy, yet they are wholly to be omitted, for that they are very prejudicial in the Agues, the Original Cauſe of this Sympton; and moreover, haſten Death, as I have known; but on the contrary, we muſt wait till the Fit go off of its own accord, at which time the Bark is preſently to be given, if it could not be taken before, and muſt be carefully repeated in the Intervals that are free from the Fits of this kind, 'till the Patient be quite well.

Sometimes it happens, tho very rarely, that Old Men that have had this Diſeaſe a long time,

and

and have been unskilfully puniſh'd with Bleeding and Purging, fall into a Diabetes when the Fever is perfectly Cur'd; for their Blood weaken'd on this account, being wholly diſabled for the aſſimilating the Juices brought to it, they are put off crude and unconcocted by the Urinary Paſſages; and ſo by reaſon of a prodigious quantity of Urin voided as often as they make it, the Strength is by degrees waſted, and the ſubſtance of the Body as it were waſh'd away. In this caſe as well as in every Diabetes, by what means ſoever occaſion'd; the curative Indications are wholly to be directed to the invigorating and ſtrengthening the Blood, and likewiſe to ſtop the preternatural Flux of the Urin.

As take of Venice Treacle ℥ i ſs. of the Conſerve of the Yellow-Peel of Oranges ℥ j. of Diaſcordium ℥ ſs. of Candied Ginger and Nutmegs Preſerv'd, each ℥ iij. of Gaſcoins *Powder ℥ i ſs, of the out-ward Bark of Pomegranats, of the Roots of Spaniſh Angelica, of red Coral prepar'd, of the Trochiſces de terra Lemnia each ℥ j. of Bole Arm. ℈ ij. of Gum Ar. ℥ ſs. make an Electuary with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of dry'd Roſes;*

Let him take the quantity of a large Nutmeg in the Morning, and at five in the Evening, and at Bed-time for the ſpace of a Month, drinking upon it ſix Spoonfuls of the following infuſion;

Take

Take of the Roots of Elle-Campane, Maſter-Wort Angelica, and of Gentian each ℥ ſs. of the Leaves of Roman Worm-Wood, white Whore-Hound, of the leſſer Centaury, and of Calaminth each M j. of Juniper-Berries ℥ j. let them becut ſmall, and infus'd in five Pints of Canary, let them ſtand together in a cold Infuſion, and ſtrain it as you uſe it.

Let him be fed with Meats of eaſie Digeſtion, as with Veal, Mutton and the like; let him forbear the eating of Herbs, and all Fruits whatever, and let him drink Spaniſh Wine at every Meal.

That laſting and obſtinate Diſeaſe, the Whites in Women, is cur'd almoſt the ſame way, and by the ſame Remedies, as is the Diabetes juſt now mention'd; for the Curative Indications are in both the ſame, how different ſoever theſe Diſeaſes may ſeem to be; but in the Cure of the Whites, Bleeding muſt be us'd once, and Purging thrice, before corroborating Medicines are preſcrib'd: But in the whole Proceſs afterwards they muſt be no more us'd; for all ſorts of Evacuations render the Vertue of corroborating Medicines in effectual: But this by the by.

But laſtly, Tho the Bark much excels all other Medicines in the Cure of theſe Agues, yet in vernal Tertians if the Patient be of a Sanguine Conſtitution, and in the Flower of his Age, I have obſerv'd the Cure has been perform'd by the following Remedies; for inſtance, Let the Patient be Blooded in the Arm of his well day, and ſome hours after in the ſame day, give a Vomit of

the Infusion of Crocus Metallorum, and so order the time that the Vomit may have done working, before the Invasion of the following Fit, and presently after 'tis off, let him enter upon the use of the following;

Take of the Extract of Gentian, Worm-Wood and Centaury, each ℥ ij. mingle them, and divide them into nine Doses, of which let him take one every fourth hour, drinking upon it of the bitter Decoction, without Purgers, and of White Wine each ℥ iij.

And there is another Method of curing these Tertians in Poor People who are not able to bear the Charge of a long Process.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root finely Powder'd ℥ j. White-Wine ℥ iij. mingle them, let the Patient take it two hours before the Fit, and being well cover'd with Clothes, let him Sweat three or four hours, let it be repeated twice when the Fit approaches.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of a Pleuriſie.

THIS Diſeaſe that is as frequent as any other, comes at any time, but eſpecially betwixt Spring and Summer; for at that time the Blood heated by the nearneſs of the Sun, ruſhes violently into Effervescencies and inordinate Motions; it chiefly ſeiſes thoſe that are of a Sanguine Temperament, and often Country People and thoſe that are accuſtom'd to much Labour; it moſt commonly begins with a ſhaking and ſhivering; and then heat, drouth, and reſtleſsneſs, and other Symptoms follow of a Fever, ſufficiently known; after a few hours (tho ſometimes 'tis much longer before this Symptom comes) the Patient is taken with a violent pricking Pain in one of his Sides, about the Ribs, which ſometimes reaches towards the Shoulder Blades, ſometimes towards the Back-Bone, and ſometimes towards the Breaſt; he Coughs frequently, which occaſions great Pain by reaſon of the diſturbance of the inflam'd Parts, ſo that ſometimes he holds his Breath to prevent Coughing. The Matter which is ſpit up at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, is little, and thin, and often ſprinkl'd with Particles of Blood; but in the Proceſs of the Diſeaſe 'tis more and more concocted, and alſo mixt with Blood; the Fever in the mean while keeps the ſame pace, and is

helpt on by thoſe Symptons that proceed from it; and the ſaid Fever with all its ill Train, (namely, the Cough, the ſpitting of Blood, the Pain, and the like) is gradually leſſen'd according to the degree of the free expectoration of the Morbific Matter. But the Matter occaſioning this Diſeaſe, does not always in the Proceſs of it attain the Concoction that is due to expectoration; for it often happens that the Matter which is ſpit up, is yet little, and thin, as at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, and conſequently the Fever, and other Symptoms don't at all remit till they have deſtroy'd the Patient; and in the mean while he is ſometimes bound in his Body, and ſometimes too looſe, the Stools being frequent and very liquid; it ſometimes happens when the Diſeaſe is very high, and Bleeding has not been us'd, the Patient is not able to Cough, but labouring under a great difficulty of Breathing, is in a manner ſuffocated by the violence of the Inflammation, which is ſometimes ſo very great, that he can't expand his Breaſt large enough for reſpiration without exquiſite Pain. And ſometimes after a violent Inflammation, and when Bleeding has been omitted, which ought to have been done at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, an Impoſtume is preſently occaſion'd, and the Cavity of the Breaſt is fill'd with Matter; in which caſe tho the Original Fever either wholly ceaſes, or is at leaſt leſſen'd, yet the Patient is not out of danger; for an Empyema, or a Hectic Fever following, the poor Wretch dies Conſumptive.

But now, tho a Pleuriſie commonly takes its riſe

riſe from the proper and ſpecific Inflammation of the Blood, which is wont to produce it when 'tis an Original Diſeaſe, yet it comes ſometimes accidentally upon other Fevers of what kind ſoever they be, from a precipitation of the Febrile Matter upon the Pleura, or intercoſtal Muſcles, and it happens for the moſt part at the very beginning of the Fever, the Febrile Matter being as yet crude, and not ſubdued by a fit Ebullition, and ſo not prepar'd for a due Separation by a more convenient way: But this inconvenience moſt commonly ariſes from an unſeaſonable and prepoſterous uſe of hot Medicines, ſuch as are wont to be given by Gentle-Women; but their Charity would be better beſtow'd in feeding the Poor, than Phyſicking them; and they do ſo Forſooth with deſign (if they have any at all) to force Sweat at the beginning of the Fever, little imagining the ill conſequence of it; for Nature being diſturb'd by this means, is forc'd to expel the Humour, as yet crude, by any way; and ſo ſometimes the Febrile Matter is impetuouſly caſt upon the Meninges of the Brain, and then a Phrenſie is occaſion'd; and ſometimes upon the Membrane covering the Ribs, and from thence a Pleuriſie ariſes, eſpecially when the Age and Temperament of the Patient, and the Seaſon of the Year betwixt Spring and Summer contribute to it; for certainly at that Seaſon Fevers are prone to turn to Pluriſies.

The colour of the Blood taken away by Bleeding, ſeems to ſhew, that a Pleuriſie takes

its riſe from ſuch a kind of precipitation as we have mentioned; for the Blood (at leaſt that which is taken away the Second time,) when 'tis cold enough, is like melted Suet, and the Superficies like true Pus, and yet in this 'tis very different from it, for 'tis clolely knit with Fibres like the other Blood, neither will it run like Pus, for that part of another colour when 'tis torn from the reſt, is like a tough Skin, and full of Fibres, and perhaps nothing elſe than the Sanguiferous Fibres, who having put off their Red and Natural Tegument by precipitation, grow into this whitiſh Membrane, by reaſon of the Cold of the Ambient Air. But 'tis to be noted by the by, that if the Blood don't flow Horizontally with a right Stream from the opened Vein, but runs down upon the Skin perpendicularly, 'tis often of another colour, how quick ſoever it runs. But I confeſs I don't know the reaſon of it, neither is the Sick ſo much eaſed by this kind of Bleeding, as by the other juſt now mentioned; yea, when Blood is taken away after this manner, if the Orifice be too ſmall, or if any thing elſe obſtruct the free Paſſage, ſo that it can't come out with a full Stream, 'tis not like the Blood of thoſe that have a Pleuriſie, neither is the Patient ſo much eaſed. I have likewiſe obſerved, that if the Blood freſh drawn, in what manner ſoever it flow, be ſtirr'd, the Superficies will be of a Red and Florid colour, as in any other Diſeaſes.

But however the Blood be, this Diſeaſe though it has an ill name, and is more dangerous of itſelf than any other, yet if it be well managed,

'tis

'tis eaſily cured, and indeed as certainly as other Diſeaſes.

Having diligently conſider'd all the various Phœnomena of this Diſeaſe, I count it nothing elſe than a Fever ariſing from a proper and peculiar Inflammation of the Blood, by which Nature puts off the Peccant matter upon the Pleura, and ſometimes upon the Lungs, and ſo it becomes a Peripneumonia, which I think differs only from the former in degree, and according to the greater intention and larger extent of the ſame cauſe.

Therefore I propoſe this Method for the cure of it, namely, that the Inflammation of the Blood be ſuppreſſed, and that the inflamed Particles of it which have violently ruſhed upon the Membrane covering the Ribs, and inflamed the whole, be duly evacuated. Wherefore depending moſt upon Bleeding, I order ſo ſoon as I am called, that Ten Ounces of Blood or thereabouts be taken away from the Arm of the Side affected, and afterwards I preſcribe the following Potion to be taken preſently after Bleeding. *The Cure.*

Take of Erratic Poppie Water ℥iiii, *of Sal. Prunel.* ℥i, *of Syrup of Violets* ℥i, *mingle them, make a Draught.*

At the ſame time I preſcribe the following Emulſion;

Take of Sweet Almond N *vii, of the Seeds of Melons and Pompions each* ℥ſs, *of the Seeds of*

White Poppies ℥ii, *beat them together in a Marble Mortar, pouring gently upon them* ℔iſs *of Barley-water, of Roſe-water* ℥ii, *of Sugar-Candy* ℥ſs, *mingle them, make an Emulſion, give* ℥iiii *every Fourth Hour.*

I alſo order Pectorals to be taken frequently; for inſtance,

Take of the Pectoral Decoction ℔ii, *of Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair each* ℥iſs, *mingle them, make an Apozem, let him take* ℔ ſs *thrice a day.*

Take of the Oyl of Sweet Almonds ℥ ii, *of Syrup of Violets and Maidenhair each* ℥ i, *of Sugar Candy* ℥ſs, *mingle them, make a Linctus according to Art, of which let the Patient lick often in a day.*

Oyl of Almonds by it ſelf, or Oyl of Flax-Seeds freſh drawn, is often uſed with great ſucceſs.

As to Diet, I forbid the uſe of all Fleſh and all Broaths of it, though never ſo thin; I adviſe that the Patient be fed with Oaten and Barley Broaths, and Panado; and let him drink of a Ptiſan made of Barley-water, with Sorrel Roots and Liquoriſh and the like, and ſometimes ſmall Beer.

Moreover I preſcribe the following Ointment,

Take of the Oyl of Sweet Almonds ℥ii, *of the Ointment of Marſhmallows and Pomatum each* ℥i; *Mingle them, make a Liniment;*

With which anoint the affected Side Morning and Evening, applying upon it a Cabbage-Leaf. I alſo order he ſhould perſiſt in the uſe of the ſaid

ſaid Remedies, through the whole courſe of the Diſeaſe.

Of the ſame day I am firſt called, if the Pain be very violent, I take away again the ſame quantity of Blood, or elſe the day following, and ſo the Third day, and after this manner, Four times one day after another, (unleſs the Patient be well before,) when the pain and other Symptoms rage violently; but if the Diſeaſe being more moderate and leſs dangerous, permit me to proceed more gently, or if the Patient being weak, cann't well bear Bleeding repeated ſo often, I don't repeat it again after it has been twice uſed, till a day or Two be paſſed between each Bleeding; in which caſe I always conſider the things that contraindicate, namely, on this ſide, the violence of the Diſeaſe, on the other ſide, the weakneſs of the Patient: And though in curing Diſeaſes, I would always proceed as I thought convenient, ſo as to order the taking away more or leſs Blood according to the occaſion, yet I have ſeldom obſerved that a confirm'd Pleuriſie has bin cured in grown People, with leſs than the loſs of Forty Ounces of Blood, or thereabouts; though in Children, once or twice Bleeding is moſt commonly ſufficient: Nor does the Diarrhæa which ſometimes comes upon this Diſeaſe, hinder the foreſaid repeated Bleeding, which indeed may be ſoon ſtopp'd by this very method, without any aſtringent Medicines.

But I either wholly omit Clyſters, or I take care that they be injected at as great a diſtance as may be betwixt the Bleedings; and they

they ſhould be only made of Milk and Sugar.

All the time of the Diſeaſe, I take care that the Patient be not over-heated; and therefore I give leave that he be taken every day out of his Bed, and that he keep up ſome Hours, according to his ſtrength, which is of ſo great moment in this kind of Diſeaſe, that if the Patient be kept continually a Bed, neither this ſo large Evacuation of Blood, nor other remedies how cooling ſoever, will ſometimes do any good for the taking off the ſaid Symptoms.

Preſently after the laſt Bleeding, unleſs perchance it happens before that all the Symptoms abate, and that the Patient (who has been kept hitherto for ſome days from all Spiritous Liquors and ſtrong nouriſhment,) ſoon recovers his ſtrength, it will be convenient to give a gentle Purge.

But now if any one ſhould ſay, that proceeding in this way, we ſcarce touch upon expectoration, ſo far are we from diſcourſing largely of the ways by which 'tis to be promoted through the various ſeaſons of the Diſeaſe; he is to know that theſe things were not unwarily paſſed over, but after good conſideration deſignedly neglected. For I always thought, that they were in very great danger, who committed the cure of this Diſeaſe to expectoration; for to ſay nothing of the tediouſneſs of this Method, by which Nature is buſied in ejecting the Morbific matter; 'tis moreover very hazardous, for it often happens, that part of the Morbific matter being concocted and perhaps ſpit up, the reſt remains crude, the beſt Maturating and Expectorating Medicines

Medicines having been uſed in vain; for ſometimes the expectoration goes on very well, and ſometimes is wholly ſuppreſſed; the Patient in the mean while being in Jeopardy on every hand, and for any power I have over Expectoration, (which indeed is none at all,) may be adjudged for Life or Death. Whereas on the contrary, by Bleeding, the Morbific Matter is in my Power, and the Orifice of the Vein may ſupply the uſe of the *Aſpera Arteria*; for I confidently aſſert, that this Diſeaſe, which if it be treated by the Method, we have ſpoken againſt, is deſervedly reckoned among the moſt dangerous, may be as certainly and as ſafely cured by the Method I have now preſcribed, as any other Diſeaſe whatever; neither could I ever find the leaſt injury befall any one by ſo large an Evacuation of Blood, though unskilful People think otherwiſe.

I have indeed often endeavoured to find out ſome other method that might be able to do the buſineſs, without ſo great a loſs of Blood, namely, either by deſtroying the Humour, or by Evacuating it by the promotion of Expectoration; but I never yet could find any equal to the practice above mentioned; by the benefit of which (notwithſtanding the dreadful Prognoſtication of *Hippocrates* concerning a dry Pleuriſie,) I free the Patient from the violence of the Diſeaſe, not waiting for Expectoration by Bleeding, and ſo cure him.

But foraſmuch as the Cure of this Diſeaſe almoſt wholly conſiſts in Bleeding repeated, which being performed in Places far diſtant from Popu-

lous

lous Towns, by unskilful Surgeons and Farriers, Poor People are often in danger of loſing their Arms, and their Lives are hazarded by the pricking of a Tendon; I thought fit to add here the cure of ſuch Punctures when they chance to happen. They whoſe Tendons are prick'd, do not preſently perceive a Pain, but Twelve Hours after Bleeding, they complain of it, not ſo much in the Orifice lately made, as in the Parts tending to the Arm-pits, where at length the Pain fixes, and is chiefly perceived, when the Arm is extended; but the hurt part has no great ſwelling, that ſcarce exceeding the bigneſs of a Hazel Nut; an Ichor continually diſtills from the Orifice, which indeed is chiefly reckoned the ſign of a Puncture of a Tendon. I have known it cured after this manner,

Take the Roots of White Lillies ℥iiii, *Boil them till they are ſoft in a Quart of Cows-Milk; then take of Oat-meal, and of the Meal of Flax-Seeds, each* ℥iii, *boil the Meal to the conſiſtence of a Pultis, in a ſufficient quantity of the Milk, ſtrained from the aforeſaid Roots, and mingle the Roots maſh'd; make a Catapalſm; apply it hot Morning and Evening to the part affected.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of a Peripneumonia.

A *Peripneumonia* is thus defin'd, 'Tis an Inflammation of the Lungs, with an acute Fever, a Cough, and a difficulty of Breathing. They that have this Diſeaſe perceive a great Inflammation in the Breaſt, with a Swelling of the Lungs, and ſometimes a pricking Pain; they labour for breath, and Breath ſhort, or as *Hippocrates* ſays, they draw it deep. The Fever is accompanied with great Thirſt, Watchings, and a troubleſome Cough, and the Spittle Bloody, or ſtreak'd with Blood; from which it manifeſtly appears, that this Diſeaſe is occaſion'd by reaſon the Blood boiling Fevouriſhly, does not eaſily paſs through the leſſer Veſſels of the Lungs, but ſticking in their Paſſages, cauſes firſt an Obſtruction, and then being more extravaſated, an Inflammation with Heat, a Cough, and colour'd Spittle. Moreover as the Blood ſo ſtagnating, puffs up the Paſſages of the Lungs, and compreſſes them, there is a difficulty of Reſpiration, and as it diſturbs and ſtretches the Nervous Fibres, it often cauſes Pain.

But if it be ask'd how an Inflammation ſhould come in the Lungs, they being wholly without Fleſh, and how it differs from that which is wont to be in the Muſcular Parts? I muſt anſwer, That tho the foreſaid Parts differ as to their

their Texture, yet the reaſon of the Diſeaſe is in all the ſame: For ſmall Sanguiferous Veſſels do every where alike embrace, bind, and variouſly twine all the Tracheal Paſſages in the Lungs, and Carnous Fibres in the Muſcles, and the little Fibres and Nervous Threads in the Entrails: And that which produces a Phlegmon, is the Blood it ſelf, which while it ferments violently, and is hindred in its Paſſages every where, eſpecially in the Lungs, where the Veſſels are branch'd into very fine Twigs woven to one another, firſt occaſions an Obſtruction, and conſequently an Inflammation.

Wherefore the Formal Reaſon and Conjunct Cauſe of a Peripneumonia conſiſts in the Febrile Effervescence of the Blood, together with the Stoppage of it in the narrow Paſſages of the Lungs, which occaſions an Obſtruction, and an Inflammation there; unleſs it happens ſo, this Diſeaſe does not come: For in moſt other Fevers, as in the Burning Fever, tho the Blood boil never ſo much, inflaming the whole Breaſt; and tho it be very clammy, and ſtick very much in the Paſſages of the Lungs; as in the Diſeaſe call'd a Pica, in the Green-Sickneſs, and the Dropſie of the Breaſt, yet it don't occaſion a Peripneumonia, for both theſe muſt concur to the producing of it; but when there is a Diſpoſition to both, ſometimes this, ſometimes that firſt exerts its ſelf, and is in ſome ſort the Cauſe, or at leaſt the Occaſion of the other; for ſometimes the Blood growing feveriſh, cauſes an obſtruction of the Lungs, and ſometimes alſo a Fever is ſtirr'd up in it, by reaſon of its being obſtructed

ſtructed in the Lungs; yet for the producing this Diſeaſe the Blood ought to be diſpos'd for Effervescence, and for the obſtructing the Veſſels of the Lungs.

Tho it be not eaſie to ſay what this diſpoſition of the Blood is that inclines to a Peripneumonia, yet the reaſon of it does ſomewhat appear from Bleeding, always us'd in this Diſeaſe with good ſucceſs; for the Blood taken away from thoſe that have this Diſeaſe, and alſo in a Pleuriſie, hath a little white Film, or otherwiſe diſcolour'd, growing on it when 'tis cold, inſtead of a Scarlet Cream, which is alſo very tough and clammy, whence we may conjecture, that the Maſs of Blood being too much bound up, ſo that in Circulation it can't put off its Excrements, is too much thicken'd and clammy, and by conſequence too prone to Effervescence, and to ſtop narrow Paſſages, eſpecially of the Lungs.

But if it be farther inquir'd from whence proceeds this Diſpoſition of the Blood, by which it becomes clammy like ropy Wine; the general reaſon hereof is this, That the groſſer parts of the Blood are not ſufficiently wrought upon by the more Fine, ſo as to be equally mixt and temper'd, that the good may at length betake themſelves to their proper Functions, and that the ſuperfluous ſhould perpertually be diſcharged by their proper ways. But on the contrary, the ſulphureous Particles of the Blood, combin'd with the ſaline and earthy too much exalted, intangle all the reſt; ſo that containing within it ſelf all its Impurities, it grows clammy as Glue, and for this reaſon occaſions a Peripneumoic Diſpoſition.

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For 'tis very evident that the Blood growing clammy in this manner, is prone to obſtruct the narrow Paſſages of the Veſſels, (which are very ſmall in the Lungs) and ſo are apt for Febrile Effervescences; for retaining obſtinately within themſelves all their impurities, they are ſo much ſwell'd when they are full of them, that an Obſtruction and an Inflammation of them is neceſſarily begun or increas'd.

Moreover, to the Procatartic Cauſe of this Diſeaſe, a fault of the Lungs is frequently join'd, and determines the general indiſpoſition of the Blood to ſeize this part. For when the Breaſt is ſound and firm, it frequently diſcharges the clammy Blood growing Hot, which being fixt to the Pleura, or about the Habit of the Body, a Pleuriſie or a Rheumatiſm is rather occaſion'd than a Peripneumonia. But when the Lungs are weak, or ſubject to a Cough, or when they are hurt by ſpitting of Blood, or by any other Diſeaſe of the Breaſt, they are eaſily obſtructed and inflam'd by the boiling Blood, when 'tis too much bound up, and of a clammy conſiſtence.

Hitherto we have treated of the Conjunct and Procatartic Cauſes of a Peripneumonia: As to the evident Cauſes, what ever ſuddenly perverts or reſtrains free tranſpiration, belongs to theſe; as eſpecially exceſs of Heat and Cold; immoderate drinking of Wine or Strong-Waters; vehement Exerciſe; the drinking of ſome Waters, eſpecially Ice-Water. Moreover, ſometimes a Malignant Diſpoſition of the Air, brings this Diſeaſe upon many, and makes it epidemical.

Authors

Authors in Physick do every where observe (and 'tis a Vulgar Observation) that a Peripneumonia frequently follows, or comes upon a Pleurisie. And nothing is more usual than a bloody and thick Spittle, and as it were purulent in a Pleurisie. So that there is a great Dispute on this account, by what passages or ways the Matter spit up should pass from the Pleura to the Lungs. Some think that falling into the Cavity of the Breast, it is suck'd into the Lungs as through a Spunge; and others suppose that 'tis carried thither through the Membranes grown to them, by which the Lungs often adhere to the Pleura; but both ways seem very improbable, if not impossible. For first, 'tis manifest that the Lungs don't suck in that which is contain'd in the Cavity of the Breast; for that in a Dropsie, or Wounds of the Breast, the Lungs being unhurt, neither Matter nor Blood is at all discharged by Coughing, tho frequently great plenty of either Humour is there, which soon flows out of its own accord, when incision is made into the Breast. That sometimes Membranes growing to the Lungs, knit themselves to the Pleura, is clearly manifest by Anatomical Observations; yea, by this way of Communication, I have sometimes known the Purulent Matter translated to the Side, and there critical evacuated by an Issue made by Art or Nature. But such Membranes of the Lungs join'd to the Pleura do seldom pre-exist; and in a Pleurisie, which is a very acute Disease, they can't like a Mush-Room sprout out in two or three Days. Moreover, tho sometimes those obscure Passages

may be ready at hand, which perchance by ſome admirable inſtinct of Nature, may diſcharge ſomething out of the Lungs, towards the outward parts of the Breaſt; yet it ſeems againſt the OEconomy of Nature that they ſhould derive any Corruption outwardly bred, to this moſt noble part, which is indeed the Fountain both of Life and Heat.

Now that I may propoſe my Opinion concerning this matter, I am inclin'd to believe that a Peripneumonia and Pleuriſie are ſometimes ſingular and ſeparate Diſeaſes, and ſometimes bred together, and coexiſting at firſt, and ſometimes alſo that they follow one another: For the Procatartic Cauſe being ſtirr'd up into Act, the Blood growing clammy and boiling alſo, obſtructs in ſome place the leſſer Veſſels, and the Neſt of the Diſeaſe is ſometimes fixt on the Pleura, or in the Lungs ſeparately, ſometimes in each of them together, and ſometimes firſt in one, and then in another; but for the moſt part the Pleura being firſt heal'd, the ſame Morbific Cauſe preſently invades alſo the Veſſels of the Lungs. Moreover I have ſeen great variety of Tranſlations of this Diſeaſe; Firſt, That it has ſeiz'd one Side, and then another, and having left that preſently, the Lungs; and afterwards they being freed, the Brain alſo; and that it has frequently paſs'd from thence to the former places.

And for the reaſon aforeſaid, a Peripneumonia alſo frequently ſucceeds a Quinſy, and ſometimes other Diſeaſes. For when the Blood growing clammy, and boiling, continues a Fever

Fever in the whole; it transfers the Obſtruction and Inflammation variouſly hither and thither. And from hence that obſervation will be clearly underſtood of a Palſy, or a deadly Hemiplegia following ſometimes a Peripneumonia, which has ſo much puzl'd Interpreters; for the clammy Blood which even now obſtructed the Veſſels of the Lungs, ſtuffing ſome of the Carotid Arteries, hinders the Generation of Animal Spirits in this or that Region of the Head, and by conſequence their Influx into their reſpective Nervous Parts. From what has been ſaid the chief differences of a Peripneumonia are made plain, namely, that 'tis either a ſimple Diſeaſe, or join'd with a Pleuriſie, Quinſie, or ſome other Diſeaſe; and then 'tis either primary or ſecundary. Moreover 'tis uſually diſtinguiſh'd as to the Fever, and ſtate of Breathing, to wit, according as this is more or leſs prejudicial; and as that is more intenſe or remiſs, this Diſeaſe is alſo denominated more or leſs acute.

As to the Prognoſticks of this Diſeaſe, common Experience does atteſt that 'tis a very dangerous Diſeaſe; for many either die of it, or very difficultly recover Health, and this is manifeſt from its Etiology; for a Wound with a great extravaſation or ſtagnation of Blood made in the Lungs, is very difficultly cured, and the affected place is never reſtored to its priſtine State. The prognoſtic Signs which are of chiefeſt note, are taken from appearance of the Symptoms, and from the nature of Things evacuated, and from the degrees of Strength.

A Peripneumonia coming upon a Pleuriſie or Quinſie, moſt commonly is worſe than when it comes of it ſelf, or ſucceeds either of them. But if upon this Diſeaſe, after what manner ſoever begun, an acute Fever preſently follows, with great Thirſt, Watchings, and an Orthopnœa; 'tis ill, and yet much worſe if a Delirium, or Phrenſie, or Convulſive Motions, or an Hemiplegia come upon it. Moreover, the Patient is as much indanger'd if he be very ſhort Breath'd, if he be troubled with Vomiting, or frequent Swonding away, a weak Pulſe, or could Sweats. For while theſe Symptoms are urgent, the Obſtruction of the Blood in the Lungs is not at all remov'd, nothing is digeſted or ſpit up; but the circulation of the Blood being more and more obſtructed, and its accenſion by reſpiration hinder'd, the Animal Spirits are much diſorder'd and decayed, ſo that at length the Strength is quite ſpent, and the Vital Flame extinguiſh'd.

As to the Prognoſticks from Things evacuated, we obſerve a Peripneumonia to be dangerous, when nothing is ſpit up; next to this, when the Spittle is thin, and Crude, mixt with Blood; its far better when the Spittle is yellow and thick, ſtreak'd with a little Blood. The Urin being yellow from the beginning, and of a good Conſiſtence, with a Cloud in the midſt, ſhews that almoſt all the Impurities are lodg'd in the place affected; when from that ſtate 'tis chang'd into a thick and turbid Urin, it ſhews that the Morbific Matter is reſorb'd from that part into the Blood. But if ſuch

kind

kind of Urin be ſuddenly changed into a thin one, than a Delirium, or Death it ſelf is at hand. Much Sweat, and plenty of Urin, a Diarrhæa, Bleeding at Noſe; the Flux of the Courſes, or of the Hemorrhoids are good Signs in this Diſeaſe; yea, any of theſe Evacuations happening ſeaſonably, do frequently diſcharge the Diſeaſe.

The Condition of Strength is ever of great moment in making a due Prognoſtic in this Diſeaſe; for oftentimes when there be dreadful Symptoms, as a violent Fever, a difficulty of Breathing, with a Cough, Watchings, and other ill Signs; if the Pulſe be as yet ſtrong, and the Animal Spirits vigorous, there is more hope of the Patient, than when theſe Things are moreſedate, if the Pulſe be weak, and the Spirits torpid and oppreſs'd.

The firſt indication of cure in a Peripneumonia, is, that the Blood impacted in the Veſſels of the Lungs, and cauſing an Obſtruction and Inflammation, may be diſcuſs'd from thence, and reſtor'd to its priſtine Circulation. But if it can't be done, the ſecond Indication will be, that the Matter be duly digeſted or ſuppurated, and preſently ſpit up. *The Cure.*

While the former Indication prevails, the intentions of Healing may be theſe following. Firſt, That the more plentiful afflux of Bood, to the part affected, be prevented, or ſome way hinder'd. Secondly, We muſt endeavour that the Blood ſtagnating or extravaſated in the Lungs, be reſorb'd again by the Veins into the reſt of the

Maſs, and reſtor'd to circulation: And that it may be the better done, the Blood ought thirdly to be freed from its clammineſs, whereby its fluidity is hindred. Fourthly, We muſt take care of the moſt urgent Symptoms, *viz.* the Fever, Cough, Watchings, and difficulty of Breathing. But if notwithſtanding all theſe Things, the other indication ſhall come into uſe, it will be requiſite to preſcribe maturating and expectorating Medicines, vulgarly ſo call'd, together with theſe juſt mention'd.

That we may anſwer the firſt and ſecond intention together, Bleeding is for the moſt part requiſite in every Peripneumonia; yea, ſometimes it ought to be frequently repeated; for the Veſſels being emptied of Blood, don't only withdraw the nouriſhment of the Diſeaſe, but do often reſorbe the Matter impacted in the part affected. Wherefore if Strength remain, and the Pulſe be ſtrong enough, large Bleeding is convenient at the very beginning: But otherwiſe let it be us'd in a ſmall quantity, which, however may be repeated as occaſion offers it ſelf. We noted above that Blood drawn in a Peripneumonia, and alſo in a Pleuriſie, after its cold, contains in its Superficies a ſmall viſcous and diſcolour'd Film. Moreover, we may obſerve one while the Blood entirely, another while only part of it is ſubject to this Change. For when the Blood is received in three or four Diſhes, ſometimes in all, but oftner in the ſecond and third Diſh, 'tis apparently bad, and in the firſt and laſt good enough. Wherefore it is commonly ordred,

dered, that the Blood is always to run ſo long, 'till that which is ſo depraved, begins to come forth; and if there be ſufficient ſtrength, the flowing out is to be continued till it runs good again: Indeed as frequent experience does approve of this practice, ſo doth reaſon itſelf; for in this Diſeaſe ſeeing the whole Maſs of Blood does not preſently acquire that clammineſs, the depraved Portions are chiefly accumulated about the place of the Obſtruction, and adhere on every ſide in the leſſer Veſſels; wherefore the Blood firſt flowing out by Phlebotomy, is often good: afterwards the Veſſels being emptied, receive the other Morbific ſtagnating before, and reſtore it to circulation; and when Portions of it plac'd near, troop together to the Orifice of the Vein, they flow out together; and after that the entire Maſs of bad Blood hath flowed out, the reſidue more pure doth ſucceed. Wherefore in this caſe let inciſion be ever made with a large Orifice, and let the Blood be drawn out with a large and continued Stream. For otherwiſe if in the midſt of Bleeding, the bad Blood iſſuing out, the Orifice (as the manner of ſome is, that the Spirits ſhould not faint) be cloſed with the Finger; when 'tis opened again, the pure Blood will flow next, but the bad ſliding by, if there be any remaining, will not preſently return to that Orifice. Beſide Phlebotomy, many other Remedies, namely whatever does repreſs the turgency of Blood, and empty the paſſages thereof, whereby the Morbific matter may be reſorb'd are here to be uſed. Wherefore a very thin Diet is preſcribed, for the moſt part meerly of

Barley and Oats. And though Cathartick's are altogether prohibited becauſe they diſquiet the Blood, and hurry it impetuouſly upon the part affected; yet Clyſters which gently looſen the Belly, and draw the impurities of the Blood towards the Belly, ought to be daily uſed. Moreover Julaps and temperating Apozems which reſtrain the Fervor of the Blood, and evacuate the ſuperfluous ſeroſities of it, and gently open the paſſages of the Breaſt, are uſed with good ſucceſs.

The third intention of healing which reſpects the taking off of the clammineſs or obſtructing viſcoſity of the Blood, is wholly to be perform'd by remedies, which unlooſe the frame thereof too much bound, and diſſolve the combination of the Salts. And truly the Remedies of this kind, which in this reſpect Reaſon and Analogy would dictate, are now receiv'd into uſe by long experience. For teſtaceous Powders, the Tooth of a Boar, the Jaws of a Pike, and other things endew'd with an Alkali Salt, alſo Sal Prunellæ, are preſcribed for the moſt part by all Practitioners as well ancient as modern. I have frequently known the Spirit of Sal Armoniac and Hartſhorn, to have yielded notable relief in this Diſeaſe; and the infuſion of Horſe-dung, by reaſon of its volatile Salt, is of great uſe, though it be a common remedy.

As to the Symptoms and their cure, very many Remedies appropriated to theſe, fall in together with the former; for againſt the Fever, the ſame Julaps and Apozems which appeaſe the Heat of the Blood, and withal recreate the animal

mal Spirits, are of moſt common uſe; to which, beſides in reſpect of the Cough and difficulty of Breathing, temperate Pectoral Remedies are added. The greateſt difficulty is, what ought to be exhibited againſt want of ſleep, when 'tis very urgent; for Opiats, becauſe they further the difficulty of Breathing in this Diſeaſe, are ſcarce ſafely taken, yea, ſometimes they are very pernicious. Wherefore Laudanum, and the ſtrong preparations of Opium, are to be ſhun'd in a Peripneumonia, worſe than a Dog or Snake. Nevertheleſs Anodines and gentle Hypnoticks, as Water and Syrup of Red Poppies, are not only allowed, but accounted Specific Remedies in this Diſeaſe, and in a Pleuriſie. And ſometimes it will be expedient to uſe Diacodiats as long as Strength endures, and as long as the Pulſe is ſtrong enough. For the pain of the Breaſt, if at any time it be troubleſom, 'tis neceſſary to apply Liniments, Fomentations, and Cataplaſms.

The ſecond curative indication which intends the digeſtion of the matter impacted in the Lungs (if it can't be diſcuſs'd or reſorb'd) and to throw it up by Spittle, requires ordinary maturating and expectorating Medicines that are temperate, ſuch as aſſwage Thirſt, and appeaſe the Feveriſh Heat. The more ſelect Receipts, and chiefly accommodated to this Diſeaſe ſhall be now mentioned.

The Forms of Remedies.

The Medicines conducing to the First and Second intention, are preſcrib'd according to the following forms.

Take of the Waters of Maries Thiſtle ℥x, *of Red Poppies* ℥iij, *of the Syrup of Red Poppies* ℥i, *of Pearls prepar'd* ℈i; *make a Julap, the Doſe is Six Spoonfulls every Fourth Hour.*

Take of Black-Cherry-Water, of the Water of Carduus, B. and of Balm each ℥iv, *of the Powder of a Boars Tooth* ℈i, *of the Syrup of Violets* ℥x, *make a Julap to be taken after the ſame manner.*

Take Graſs Roots ℥iij, *Shavings of Ivory and Hartſhorn, each* ℥iij, *Raiſins ſtoned* ℥iſs, *Liquoriſh* ℥ij, *Boil them in Spring Water from Three Pints to Two; to the Strained Liquor, add Syrup of Violets* ℥i, *Sal Prunella* ℈i, *make an Apozem, take Three or Four* ℥ *Thrice a day.*

For the ſame intention, *viz.* that the Veſſels being emptied, may ſubſtract the nouriſhment of the Diſeaſe, or reſorbe the Morbific matter, Purging is preſcrib'd by many. The Ancients in this Diſeaſe as in many others, uſed after Phlebotomy, Preparatives and Purgatives in a conſtant courſe; and of late the Chymiſts with greater boldneſs give Vomits, and prefer them before

before all other Remedies in a Peripneumonia; yea, neglecting or forbiding Bleeding, they chiefly depend on Stibiate Vomits, and I think there cann't be a more pernicious course; for though sometimes they do no hurt, in Rustick and Robust Bodies, yet they are without success; but in tender Constitutions they are in a manner as destructive as Poison. But as to Purging though it may not be convenient at the very beginning, for indeed 'tis then most commonly injurious; yet the fluxion of the Morbific Matter being finished, and the effervescence of the Blood being appeased, we may safely evacuate the Body with a Lenitive Purge.

Take the Decoction of Senna Gereonis ℥iv, *of Syrup of Roses Solutive* ℥i, *mingle them, make a Potion. Or, Take of the best Senna* ℥iij, *of all the Cassia, and Tamarinds each* ℥ſs, *of Coriander Seeds* ʒij, *let them be Boiled in a sufficient quantity of Fountain Water to* ℥vi, *when 'tis Strained, add* ℥i *of Syrup of Violets; let it be clarified with the White of an Egg, and give it.*

Purgatives are not always to be given, nor ever unadvisedly in this Disease; but Clysters are used frequently, and most commonly daily; they must be gentle and emollient, such as easily move the Belly without any great agitation of the Humours or Blood. For this purpose Milk or Whey is often convenient, with Brown Sugar, or Syrup of Violets. Or,

Take

Take the Leaves of either ſort of Mallows, of Melilote, of Mercury each M i, *of Lin-ſeed, and ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, each* ℥ſ, *ſweet Prunes* No *vi, boyl them in a ſufficient of Spring Water to a Pint, to which add Syrup of Violets* ℥i, *Sugar* ℥x, *Sal Prunel.* ℥i, *make a Clyſter.*

Medicines for the third intention, *viz.* for the diſſolving the clammineſs of the Blood are wont to be adminiſtred in the form of a Powder, of a Spirit, a Potion, or of a Bolus, according to the manner following.

1. Powders.

Take of Crabs Eyes ℥ij, *Sal Prunell.* ℥iſs, *pearl'd Sugar* ℥i; *make a Powder for Six Doſes, one to be taken every* 6th *Hour, with a proper Julap or Apozem. Or, Take of the Tusk of a Bore, or Jaws of a Pike, or of Crabs Eyes each* ℥iſs, *of the Flowers of Sal Armoniac, of the Powder of Red Poppy Flowers each* ℥ſ, *mix them for* 4 *Doſes.*

2. Spirits and Chymical Liquors.

Take of Spirit of Sal Armoniac, diſtilled with Olibanum ℥iij, *the Doſe is from Fifteen Drops to Twenty, Thrice a Day. Or,*

Take of the Spirit of Urine, or Soot, after the ſame manner.

Take

Take of the Sweet Spirit of Niter, viz. *often cohobated, with the Spirit of Wine* ℥iij; *the Doſe is from Six Drops to Ten, after the ſame manner.*

Take of the Spirit of Tarter ℥ſs, *the Doſe is from Fifteen Drops to Five and Twenty, in a proper Vehicle.*

Take of the Simple Mixture ℥i, *the Doſe is from* ℈i *to* ℥ſs, *after the ſame manner.*

3. Potions.

Take of Carduus Water lbß, *freſh Horſe-Dung* ℥iii, *diſſolve it warm, and filter it, the Doſe is* ℥iij *or* ℥iv, *twice or thrice a day, add* ℥ſs *of Syrup of Violets, or of Red Poppies.*

Take of the Leaves of Dantelion Mii *bruiſed and infuſed in* lbſs *of Carduus Mariæ Water, Treacle Water* ℥ſs, *preſs them out; add Powder of Crabs Eyes* ℥i, *take Four or Six Spoonfulls thrice a day.*

The Fourth Intention of Healing, in reſpect of the Symptoms greatly urging, does ſuggeſt divers ſorts of Preparations of Medicines; Firſt in reſpect of the Fever, the Julaps and Apozems above preſcribed, are convenient. Moreover the uſe of Sal Prunellæ ought to be frequent; Secondly, for the Cough and difficulty of Breathing Lombatives and Decoctions, or Pectoral Julaps are adminiſtred with ſucceſs.

Take

Take of the Syrup of of Jujubes, of Maidenhair, each ℥iſs, of Syrup of Violets ℥i, Flowers of Niter ℈i, make a Linctus to be licked now and then.

Take of Syrup of Marſh-Mallows ℥i, of Diacodium and Red Poppies each ℥ſs, Powder of Crabs Eyes ℈ii, make a Linctus to be taken the ſame way.

Take of the Syrup of Hyſſop and Liquoriſh, each ℥iſs, of the Powder of Red Poppy Flowers ℈i, Crabs Eyes ℥i, Lohock de pino ℥vi.

Make a Lohock, take the quantity of a Nutmeg, Four times or oftner in a day.

Take of the Roots of Graſs, Chervil, and Marſh-Mallows, each ℥i, Figs No iiii, Jujubes Sebeſtens, of each No vi, Raiſins ℥i, Liquoriſh ℥iii, Barley ℥ſs, boil them in ℔iii of Spring Water to ℔ii, ſtrain them: the Doſe is ℥iii or ℥iiii.

Take of Raiſins ſtoned ℥iſs, Filbirds No iiii, of Liquoriſh ſliced ℥iii, of Hyſſop Water ℔iſs, infuſe them warm in a cloſe Veſſel, Six Hours; ſtrain them, and add ℥iſs of Syrup of Marſh-Mallows, make a Julap; the Doſe is Three or Four Spoonfulls often in a day, ſwallowing it by degrees.

Thirdly, Againſt Watching;

Take of Red Poppy Water ℥iii, of Syrup of the ſame ℥vi, of Epidemick Water ℥ii, make a drought to be taken at Bed-time.

If

If the Pulse be strong, and the Strength remain.

Take of Cowslip-Water ℥ iij. of Diacodium ℥ ſs. make a Draught to be taken at bed-time.

Fourthly, If the Pain be much about the place affected,

Take of Ointment of Marsh-mallows ℥ ij. of Oyl of Sweet Almonds ℥ iſs. Mingle them, make a Liniment to be apply'd with thin Paper.

Take of Ointment of Marsh-mallows, and of the Pectoral Ointment each ℥ iſs. Linseed-Oyl fresh drawn ℥ i. to which add a sufficient quantity of the Plaster de Mucilaginibus, make a Plaster for the Region of the Breast, to be apply'd above the part affected.

Fifthly, For the last Intention of healing (which assisting the Secundary Indication prescribes Medicines maturating and expectorating) the following Forms are convenient.

Take of Linseed-Oyl fresh drawn ℥ iij. Syrup of Violets ℥ ij. of Hyssop-water ℔ ſs. Mingle them in a Glass, take ℥ ij. or ℥ iij. twice or thrice a day, shaking the Glass first.

Take of Olibanum powder'd ℥ i. put it into an Apple made hollow, and roast it in the Embers, let him eat it at Bed-time, repeating it three or four times.

Take

Take of Oyl of Almonds fresh drawn, of Syrup of Maiden-hair each ℥ iſs. Sugar-candy ℥ ij. ſtir them in a Glaſs-Mortar till they are perfectly mix'd, make a Linctus to be taken often in a day with a Liquorish-ſtick; alſo let a Spoonful be taken thrice a day in a Drought of Poſſet-Drink.

As to the reſt, Remedies preſcrib'd at the beginning of a Phthiſis are alſo good in this caſe.

It would be eaſie to produce many Obſervations of Peripneumonic Patients, but ſeeing the type of the Diſeaſe, and the reaſons of the Symptoms are in all, almoſt the ſame; 'Twill be ſufficient to mention only one or two: And while I was writing theſe Things, I was ſent for to a Patient grievouſly ſick of a Peripneumonia; he was about 50 years old, Lean and Choloric; he fell into a Fever by taking Cold with a Cough, a Pain in the Breaſt, and difficulty of Breathing; when he had continued thus four days without any Remedy or Phyſical Adminiſtration; I found him in a great Fever, with Thirſt, and a great Inflammation of the Breaſt, breathing very difficultly and painfully, and rutling; inſomuch that he ſeem'd in the very agony of Death, becauſe his Pulſe were ſtrong enough, tho quick and diſturb'd; I preſently order'd him to be blooded, and that eight or ten Ounces of Blood ſhould be taken away; and ſeeing he was little reliev'd, after three hours intermiſſion, a Clyſter being firſt adminiſtred, I order'd twelve Ounces more of Blood

Blood ſhould be taken away. Moreover, I preſcrib'd Spirit of Harts-horn to be given, Twelve drops every ſixth hour with a proper Julap, and between I order'd a Doſe of the following Powder to be adminiſtred:

Take Powder of Crabs-Eyes, Sal-prunella each ℥ *iſs. of Pearl* ℥ *i. Sugar-Candy* ℈ *ij. Make a Powder to be divided into eight Doſes.*

Moreover, he took as often as he pleas'd a Draught of a pectoral Apozem; by the uſe of theſe, within three hours all the Symptoms began to abate, and the night following he Sweat and Slept a little: The day after I repeated Phlebotomy, and then continuing the ſame Remedies, he recover'd in four or five days; the Blood we took from him was always in the Superficies viſcous and diſcolour'd.

A certain Gentleman of a Sanguine Complexion, and of a ſtrong Habit of Body, after immoderate drinking of Wine, fell into a Fever with a very grievous Peripneumonia, ſo that Thirſt and Heat mightily afflicting him, ſitting always upright in his Bed or Chair, and breathing ſhort and very frequent, he could ſcarce draw in Air enough to ſuſtain the Vital Flame; becauſe he could not undergo large bleeding, I took it away by degrees twice or thrice, day after day; Clyſters were often injected. Moreover Apozems, and Julaps, alſo Spirit of Sal Armoniac, and Teſtaceous Powders were given by turns. Within four or five

days the Fever ſomewhat abated, alſo he began to breath better, and ſometimes to ſleep a little. Yet he did always complain of a great heavineſs of his Breaſt, and of an intolerable oppreſſion of the Lungs. Wherefore when Bleeding was no longer ſafe, I apply'd very large Bliſters to Arms and Thighs; the Bliſters on his Arms ſoon dry'd up, but thoſe on his Legs did not only remain open, but after five or ſix days did run very much, and afterwards almoſt for a Month daily diſcharg'd great plenty of a ſharp Ichor. In the mean time his Lungs ſenſibly amended, and at length were freed of their burden. Laſtly the little Sores rais'd by the Bliſters were difficultly cur'd, by frequent Applications of Medicines.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of a Baſtard Peripneumonia.

A Fever accompanied with many Peripneumonic Symptoms, invades yearly about the beginning of Winter, but oftner at the end of it; it chiefly ſeizes thoſe that are of a groſs Habit of Body, and middle ag'd, or (which oftner happens) thoſe that are older, and too much addicted to Spirituous Liquors, eſpecially to Brandy: For when the Blood in ſuch Men has been burden'd with Flegmatick Humours, heapt up in the Winter, and ſtir'd into a new Motion by the approaching Spring, a Cough is preſently occaſion'd by this means, by which the ſaid Flegmatick Humours ruſh upon the Lungs; at which time if the Patient chance to live irregularly, and continues to drink freely ſuch Spirituous Liquors; the Matter growing almoſt thick, which occaſion'd the Cough, ſtops the paſſages of the Lungs, and the Fever conſumes the Maſs of Blood: At the beginning of the Fever, the Patient is ſometimes hot and ſometimes cold, is giddy, and complains of a launcing Pain of his Head; when the Cough is violent, he vomits up all Liquid Things when he Coughs, and ſometimes when he does not; the Urin is turbid and very red; the Blood taken away is like that of Pleuri-

ticks; he is often ſhort Breath'd; if he be deſir'd to cough, his Head-akes juſt as if it were cleft in pieces, (for ſo the Patient terms it) there is a Pain of the whole Breaſt, or at leaſt a preſſure of the Lungs, which is perceived by the Standers by when the Patient Coughs the Lungs not ſufficiently dilating themſelves, the Vital Paſſages are as it ſeems ſhut up by the Swelling, and the Circulation on that account is ſo intercepted, and the Blood ſo ſtopt, that there are no Signs of a Fever, tho this may alſo happen by reaſon of the plenty of the Flegmatic Matter, by which their Blood is ſo burden'd, that it can't riſe to a perfect Ebullition, eſpecially in groſs Bodies.

The Cure. In curing this Fever, I count I am oblig'd to take away that Blood by Phlebotomy, which occaſions the ſuffocation and inflammation of the Lungs, and to ventilate and open the Lungs with pectoral Remedies, and to mitigate the Heat of the whole Body with a cooling Diet: But whereas on the one hand, the Heap of Flegmatic Matter contain'd in the Veins daily ſupplying Matter for the Inflammation of the Lungs may ſeem to indicate Bleeding often repeated; yet on the other Hand I found by the beſt Obſervation I could make, that Bleeding often repeated, has ſucceeded very ill in Feveriſh People of a groſs Habit of Body, eſpecially if they have paſſed the flower of their Age, and therefore I forbore the repetition of it; and inſtead of it, us'd frequent Purging, which is well enough ſubſtituted

ſtituted for it in thoſe that abhor large and often repeated Bleeding.

Therefore I proceeded after this manner: I order'd that the Patient ſhould be blooded in the Arm lying a Bed, and that he ſhould not riſe till two or three hours after; for all Blood-letting ſomewhat weakning and diſordering the whole Body, may by this means the eaſier be born; for the Patient lying a Bed can better bear the taking away of ten Ounces, than of ſix or ſeven when he is up; the next day I give the following Potion in the Morning;

Take of Caſſia extracted ℥ *i. of Liquoriſh* ʒ *ij. of Fat Figs* No *iiij. of the Leaves of Senna* ʒ *iiſs. of Agaric Trochiſcated* ʒ *i. boyl them in a ſufficient quantity of Water in* ℥ *iiij. of the Straining diſſolve* ℥ *i. of Manna, of Syrup of Roſes Solutive* ℥ *ſs. mingle them, make a Potion.*

The next day I us'd to bleed a ſecond time; and the next day ſave one, I order the purging Potion above preſcrib'd, to be repeated, and to be given every other day till the Patient is quite well; when the Patient don't Purge, I adviſe him to uſe a pectoral Decoction, and Oyl of Sweet Almonds, and the like.

I Forbid the Patient the uſe of Fleſh, and of the Broath of it, but eſpecially of all Spirituous Liquors; in the ſtead of which, I allow him for his Ordinary Drink a Ptiſan of Barly and Liquoriſh, and ſmall Beer, if he deſire it.

And indeed the Baſtard Peripneumonia, occaſion'd by a great deal of Phlegmatick Filth heapt up in the Blood and by reaſon of the Analogy of the Winter caſt upon the Lungs, is to be cur'd by that Method wherein repeated Bleeding is not only indicated, but alſo purging, otherwiſe than a true Peripneumonia, which I ſuppoſe is plainly of the ſame kind with a Pleuriſie, and that it only differs from it in this, *viz.* That a Peripneumonia does more univerſally affect the Lungs. Both Diſeaſes are cur'd by the ſame Method, namely, by Bleeding chiefly, and by cooling Medicines.

Tho this Baſtard Peripneumonia is ſomewhat like a dry Aſthma, both as to the difficulty of Breathing, and ſome other Symptoms, yet 'tis ſufficiently diſtinguiſh'd from it; for in this there are manifeſt Signs of a Fever and Inflammation, which never appear in that; tho in this kind they are much leſs and obſcurer, than thoſe which accompany a true Peripneumonia.

But we muſt carefully obſerve, that 'tis by no means ſafe to forbid the drinking of Spirit Wine, and ſuch Liquors all of a ſuddain, when the Patient has been a while addicted to them, but they muſt be left off gradually, for there is danger of a Dropſie from a haſty and abrupt change, which ought to be obſerv'd in all Diſeaſes that come on this occaſion. And ſeeing there has been mention made of Spirits of Wine; I will ſay by the by, that indeed 'twere to be wiſh'd they were either wholly prohibited,

bited, or at leaſt us'd for refreſhing the Spirits, and not for extinguiſhing them, or that the internal uſe of them were wholly abdicated, and that they ſhould be only us'd by Surgeons in Fomentations to digeſt Ulcers, or to be apply'd to Burns, in which laſt caſe they are better than any other Medicine yet found out, for they defend the under Skin from pütrefaction, and ſo ſoon perform the Cure, (not waiting for Digeſtion, which requires a conſiderable time) if a Rag dipt in Spirit of Wine be preſently apply'd to the part hurt with Scalding-water, Gun-powder, or the like, and moiſten'd with the aforeſaid Spirit now and then, till the pain from the Fire be quite gon, and afterwards only twice a day.

CHAP. VI.

A Quinſey.

IT comes at any time of the Year, eſpecially between Spring and Summer; it chiefly ſeizes Young Men, and ſuch as are of a Sanguine Conſtitution, and Red-Hair'd People (which I have often obſerv'd) more than any other; they ſhiver and ſhake preſently at the beginning of the Diſeaſe, a Fever follows, and a little after a pain and inflammation of the Jaws; and if the Patient be not ſeaſonably reliev'd preſently, he can neither Swallow, nor draw his Breath through his Noſtrils, ſo that he is under the apprehenſion of Strangling, by reaſon the Jaws are ſtopt by the Inflammation, and tumor of the Uvula, Almonds, and Larinx, and is indeed in a manner ſuffocated. There is great danger in this Diſeaſe, for it ſometimes deſtroys a Man in a few hours, namely, when a great deal of the Febrile Matter is caſt upon the foreſaid Parts, and when the voilence of the Diſeaſe is not timely prevented by the uſe of proper Remedies.

The Cure. In order to the cure, I preſently take away Blood plentifully from the Arm, and preſently afterwards from the Veins under the Tongue, and then I order that the inflam'd Parts ſhould be touch'd with Hony of Roſes

Roſes made very ſharp with Spirit of Sulphur, and that the following Gargariſm ſhould be uſed, not after the common way, but that it ſhould be kept in the mouth without any agitation 'till it wax hot, and then that it ſhould be ſpit out, and that it ſhould be repeated now and then.

Take of Plantain Water, and Red Roſe Water, and of the Water of Spawn of Frogs, each ℥iiij, *the Whites of Three Eggs turned to a Water by beating, of White Sugar Candy* ℥iij, *make a Gargariſm.*

I likewiſe order that the Patient take daily of the Emulſion preſcribed in the Cure of a Pleuriſie, or the like.

The next Morning I bleed again, unleſs the Fever and difficulty of Swallowing ſomewhat abate, and defer Purging 'till the next day; but if both theſe are leſſened, I preſently give a lenitive Purge, which I have found very neceſſary by manifold experience above all other things after Bleeding. If the Fever and other Symptoms are like to be troubleſome after Purging, they are to be quelled by Bleeding repeated as before, and by applying a large and ſtrong Bliſter to the Neck; a cooling and emollient Clyſter is to be injected every Morning, except when the Patient Purges, through the whole Courſe of this Diſeaſe. The uſe of Fleſh of all kinds, and their Broaths are to be forbid, and the Patient is to be Dieted with Oatmeal and Barley Broaths, and Roaſted Apples,

Apples, and the like; let him use a Ptisan of Barley or Small Beer; let him keep up some Hours every day, for the warmth of the Bed heightens the Fever, and other Symptoms, which I endeavour to cure by this Method. But 'tis to be noted, that such a Quinsey which is only a Symptom of a Fever, I call Stationary, is to be cured by that method which is requisite for the Fever, and so is either to be taken off by Sweat and Transpiration, or by any other Method of Cure which is necessary for the Primary Fever on which it depends. Which is worth observation.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Cholera Morbus, *Vomiting and Looſneſs, in* 1669.

THis Diſeaſe was more Epidemical in the Year 1669, than I ever knew it in any other Year. It comes as certainly at the latter end of Summer, and at the approach of Autumn, as Swallows at the beginning of Spring, and as Cuckows at the heat of the following Seaſon. That Diſeaſe which is occaſioned by a Surfeit, comes at any time; the Symptoms are indeed alike, and the Cure the ſame, yet 'tis of another kind. The Diſeaſe is eaſily known, for there are violent Vomitings, and an evacuation of Ill Humours with great difficulty and trouble by Stool; there is a violent pain and inflation of the Belly and Guts, a Heartburning, Drouth, a quick Pulſe, with heat and Anxiety, and often ſmall and unequal, with great nauſeouſneſs, and ſometimes a Colliquative Sweat, Contractions of the Arms and Legs, Fainting, a Coldneſs of the Extream Parts, and ſuch like Symptoms, which greatly terrify the By-Standers, and kill the Patient in Twenty Four Hours. There is alſo a dry Cholera from a Flatuous Spirit breaking out above and below without Vomiting or Looſneſs, which I never ſaw but once, and that was at the beginning

ning of this Autumn, at which time the former kind was very frequent.

I have found by diligent application of mind, and by manifold experience, that if on the one hand I ſhould endeavour to expel theſe ſharp Humours that are the Fewel of the Diſeaſe by Catharticks, I ſhould do juſt as he that endeavours to quench Fire with Oyl, ſeeing the operation of the moſt gentle Cathartick would but give farther diſturbance, and raiſe new Tumults: And on the other hand, ſhould I at the very firſt reſtrain the primary effort with Narcotick Medicines, and other aſtringents, whilſt I hindred natural Evacuation, and detained the humour againſt nature, the Patient would undoubtedly be deſtroyed by an inteſtine War, his Enemy being incloſed in his Bowels: For theſe Reaſons therefore I thought I muſt go the middle way, that I might partly evacuate and partly dilute the Humour. I found out this Method ſeveral Years agoe, and have long experienced it, and have by it many times reduced this Diſeaſe to good order.

A Young Chicken is Boiled in about Three Gallons of Spring Water, ſo that the Liquor hath ſcarce any Reliſh of the Chick; the Patient is ordered to drink ſeveral large Draughts of this a little warm; at the ſame time a good quantity will ſerve for ſeveral Clyſters, to be given ſucceſſively, until all the Broath be conſumed and rendred upwards and downwards, an Ounce of the Syrups of Lettice, Violets, Purſlain, Water-Lilly, may be now and then mixt with the Draughts and Clyſters; though the

the Broth may do very well without any ſuch Addition. So the Stomach being often loaded with a conſiderable quantity of the Liquor, and as I may ſay turn'd, and the Injection of Clyſters being reiterated, the ſharp Humours are either caſt out, or their Acrimony being taken off, they are reduced to a due temper, the filth being caſt up by theſe means, which require Three or Four Hours: Some Paregoric Medicine perfects the Cure; I uſe this often.

Take of Cowſlip-Water ℥i, *Aqua Mirabilis* ʒi *Liquid Laudanum, Fourteen Drops.*

Inſtead of which, any Shop Narcotick may be made uſe of. And this way of diluting the Humours is much ſafer, and more expedite, than that which is commonly taken to ſtop this moſt dangerous Diſeaſe; *viz.* either by Evacuaters or Aſtringents; becauſe the tumult is heightened by Evacuaters, and all things are put in a hurly burly by them; and the other on the contrary detain an Enemy in the Bowels, and of a Stranger do plainly make him an Inhabitant. To ſay nothing of the tedious trouble, created to the Patient, when the Diſeaſe is protracted, whereby at length the Bad Homours creep into the Maſs of Blood, and eaſily kindle a Malignant Fever.

But 'tis to be diligently noted, that if the Phyſician be not called till the Vomiting and Looſneſs have continued many Hours, ſuppoſe Ten or Twelve, and the Patient is worn out,

ſo

ſo that the Extream parts wax cold; I ſay in this caſe all other Remedies being omitted, he muſt immediately fly to Laudanum, the Sacred Anchor in this Diſeaſe, which is not only to be given when the Symptoms are urgent, but alſo after the Vomiting and Looſneſs go off, and to be repeated Morning and Evening daily, till the Patient has recovered his Strength and Health.

Though this Diſeaſe be Epidemical, yet it very ſeldom laſts longer than Auguſt, in which it firſt began; on which account I have been induced to contemplate that moſt elegant and ſubtle Artifice, which nature uſes in the production of Epidemick Diſeaſes; for though the ſame cauſes wholly remain, ſo that many ſhould be ſeiſed with this Diſeaſe as well in September as Auguſt, by reaſon of eating too much Fruit, yet we ſee the ſame effect does not follow. And he that has carefully collected the Phænomena of a Legitimate *Cholera*, of which only we treat at preſent, will confeſs that that Diſeaſe which invades at any other time of the Year, though coming upon the ſame occaſion, and accompanied with ſome of the ſame Symptoms, is quite different from this now ſpoken of; juſt as if there were ſome ſecret and peculiar thing in the Air of this peculiar Month, able to impreſs on the Blood, or on the Ferment of the Stomach, ſome ſuch ſpecifick alteration adapted only to this Diſeaſe.

THE CONTENTS OF THE FOURTH PART.

CHAP. I.

Agues.

THERE are three Seaſons to be minded in the Fits of Agues, viz. *of Shaking, of Ebullition, and of Deſpumation*, p. 1. *The reaſon of all theſe is render'd*, p. 2. *They who dye of Agues dye in the cold Fit*, ibid. *How the Fits come to return*, p. 3. *A deſcription of the Fits*, p. 4. *The doubling of the Fits is occaſioned either by the exceſs and activity of the Febrile Matter, or by reaſon of the Weakneſs of the Patient, in this Caſe the adventitious Fit follows the chief in that it comes before it*, p. 4, 5. *The reaſon of both is ſhewn*, ibid. *Agues are either Vernal or Autumnal*, ibid. *which are indeed eſſentially diſtinguiſh'd*, p. 6. *Vernal Agues are either Quoditians or Tertians*, ibid. *Why there are few continual Fevers in the Spring, unleſs in an epidemical Conſtitution*, p. 7. *Spring Agues are very ſeldom laſting, and always Salutary*, p. 8. *Vernal Tertians are protracted by Bleeding and Purging unduly uſed*, ibid. *Some recovering from theſe Agues, fall into a Mania*, ibid. *An epidemical Autumnal Tertian is not always free from danger*, p. 9. *Old People*

People sometimes dye of Quartans, ibid. *Young People are not free of them till the Winter Solstice, but oftner not 'till the Vernal Æquinox*, ibid. *He that has once had a Quartern, will scarce be much troubled with a second time*, ibid. *Vernal Agues may be left to themselves for they never kill*, ibid. *Sometimes they are cur'd by Vomits, sometimes by Diaphoreticks, sometimes by Clysters*, p. 10. *Large Bleeding makes them lasting*, p. 10, 11. *Autumnal Agues are not so easily remov'd*, ibid. *Their Fits come upon many Patients at one and the same hour of the Day*, ibid. *Their Type is very difficultly distinguish'd, especially when they are epidemical in the first Days of their invasion*, ibid. *Quarterns are the genuine Off-Spring of Autumn*, ibid. *I never observ'd a Quotidian at this time*, p. 12. *Autumnal Agues arise from the Blood when 'tis in its declining State, and so more obnoxious to the Morbific Impression*, ibid. *In Autumnal Fevers both continual and intermittant, the Fermentation is perfected by the guidance of Nature in the space of 336 hours or thereabouts*, p. 13. *But those Fevers are to be excepted which are occasion'd by some slight error from an abuse in the six non-naturals*, p. 14. *And also the Fevers of Young Men, and those who are endu'd with Spirituous Blood*, ibid. *What is required for Fermentation*, p. 15. *Intermittant Fevers as well as continual are to be Cur'd with those Things which are given to perfect the Work of Despumation*, ibid. *Purging (unless it be us'd in the manner to be mention'd hereafter) but especially Bleeding is always injurious in Autumnal Agues*, p. 17. *The Jesuits Powder oftner makes a Truce with a Quartern than conquers it*, p. 19. *The Patient has much*

much benefit by it, for by the use of it he has a Breathing time, p. 20. *The method of giving the Bark*, p. 21. *The same may be given with success in Vernal Tertians, as well as in Autumnal*, ibid. *In ancient People the Fermentation must be kept up by Cordials, and a corroborating Diet*, p. 22.

CHAP. II.

Agues.

'Tis dangerous to endeavour the Cure of Tertians and Quotidians by Sudorificks, p. 35. *The Bark is of great use not only in this Disease, but also in the Diseases of the Womb and Stomach*, p. 36. *The method of giving the Bark*, p. 40.

CHAP. III.

A Pleurisie.

The History of the Disease, p. 51. *It sometimes comes upon Fevers, and most commonly by reason of the preposterous and unseasonable use of hot Medicines*, p. 53. *The Cure*, p. 55. *The Adult are seldom Cur'd with less than the loss of* 40 *Ounces of Blood or thereabout*, p. 57. *The Looseness is stopt by repeated Bleeding*, ibid. *The Patient must sit up some hours every day*, p. 58. *The Cure of a Puncture of a Tendon*, p. 60.

CHAP.

The CONTENTS.

CHAP. IV.

A Peripneumonia.

The description of a Peripneumonia, p. 61. *The evident Causes of this Disease*, p. 64. *The Cure*, p. 69. *Vomits are by no means to be given*, p. 74.

CHAP. V.

A Bastard Peripneumonia.

The description of the Disease, p. 82. *The Cure*, p. 84.

CHAP. VI.

A Quinsey.

The description of the Disease, p. 88. *The Cure*, ibid.

CHAP. VII.

Cholera Morbus.

The description of the Disease, p. 91. *The Cure*, p. 92, 93, 94.

FINIS.